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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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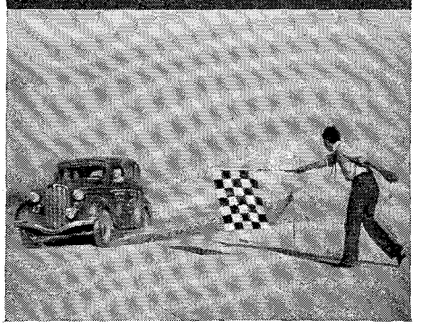

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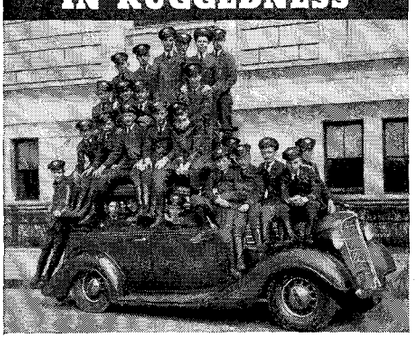

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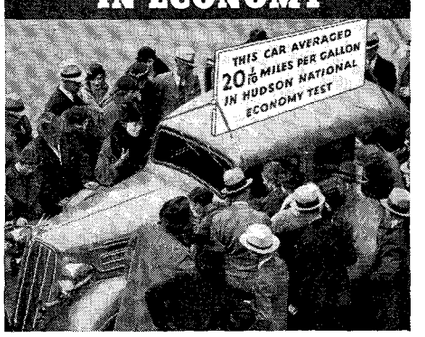

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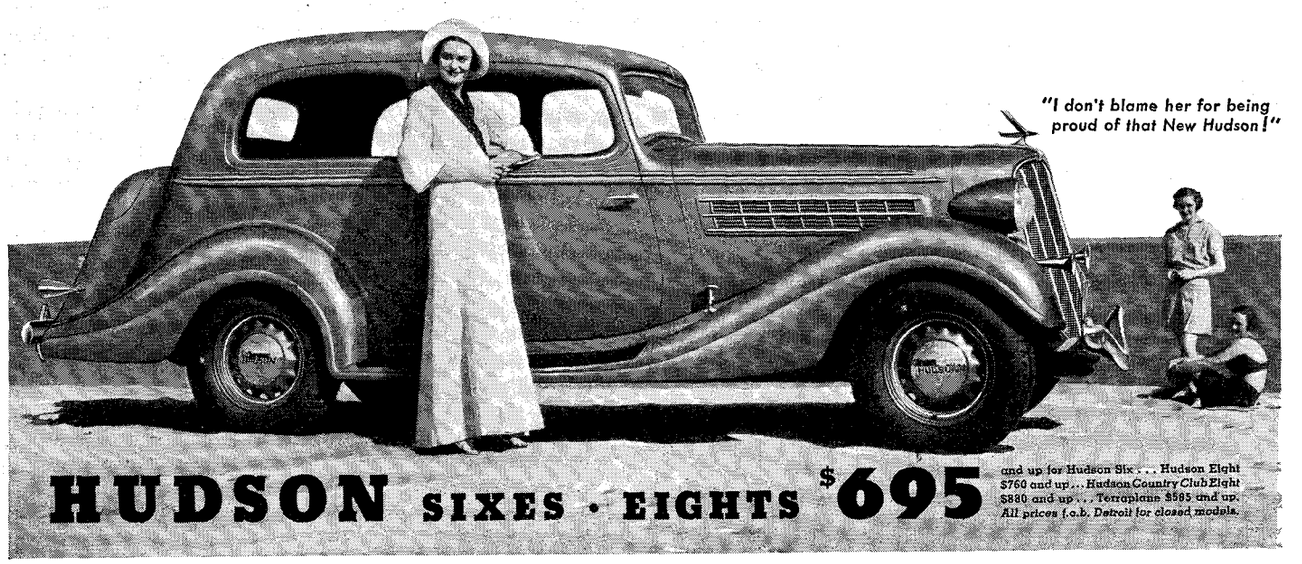
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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Legislative Mill, Stalled by Supreme Court Decision, Begins to Grind Again; Long's All-Night Filibuster Fails, and a Skeletonized NRA Is Created; President Sets Up New Recovery Administration; Hints at Further NRA Legislation; Utility Bill to Fore

The legislative mill, stalled by the Supreme Court's historic decision in the Schechter case, begins to grind again.

Two measures of first importance to the Administration—one to extend the NRA, the other to dissolve utility holding-companies—were forced through the Senate last week. The former was jammed through the House as well and thus NRA extension was assured.

Apparently there is little or no prospect of an early adjournment of Congress. On the contrary, it is reported that President Roosevelt wants virtually all of his lengthy legislative program adopted—the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, the Guffey Coal Bill, the Social Security Bill, the Banking Bill, and so on.

Calling House leaders into conference last week, he made his wishes clear, thumping his desk for emphasis. There were signs that he would get substantially what he wants.

Long's Filibuster

He got substantially what he wants in the way of NRA extension last week, tho not until Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana Democrat, had talked all night, staged the second longest filibuster on record and made the nation rub its eyes with amusement and amazement.

The late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin set the filibustering record—eighteen hours—in 1908, but no one else ever surpassed or even equaled the performance of Senator Long.

The Louisiana Senator took the floor a little after noon on June 12, with the National Industrial Recovery Act scheduled to die on June 16 unless its life was extended before that date. His immediate purpose was to attach a minor rider to the NRA measure, his more basic purpose, probably, to embarrass the Administration as much as possible.

Vigorously he began what he himself called "the greatest speech in history."

He told funny stories and recited cooking recipes. He discussed President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley, the share-the-wealth movement, his uncle, recent Supreme Court decisions, Louisiana oil companies, the Constitution, fried oysters, reciprocal tariffs, and everything else he could think of.

A secretary brought him sandwiches and milk. He downed them and talked on and on until he was hoarse, mussed-looking, red-eyed, and exhausted.

But in the end he was defeated, largely

Keystone

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, coauthor of the utility holding-company bill

because Democratic newcomers to the Senate—"freshmen" as they are called—objected to every suggestion that he be given a breathing spell.

At dawn on June 13, the Senator finally sat down, after fifteen and a half hours of almost continuous speech. Two hours later a sleepy Senate approved the NRA-extension measure by a vote of 41 to 13.

Next day the House, which had already passed its own version of the measure, indorsed the Senate's handiwork and the NRA was given a lease on life until April, 1936.

But it lives on as a mere shell of its former self. The NRA hereafter will enforce no codes; there are no longer any codes to enforce. Its chief function will be to serve as a fact-finding agency—to collect information on how the codes worked before they were killed by the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case and what happened to wages, hours, and fair-trade practises thereafter.

New NRA Personnel

In Executive Orders last Sunday night setting up the organization of the skeletonized NRA, President Roosevelt named James L. O'Neill of New York as Acting Administrator. Mr. O'Neill's duties will be considerably less dramatic than those which faced Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson two years ago and his successor, Donald R. Richberg, last September.

The new Acting Administrator is a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, on leave of absence for the past six months handling administrative, financial, and personnel matters for the NRA. He is fifty-four years old and was born in Pittsburgh.

Leon C. Marshall, a member of the defunct National Industrial Recovery Board, was named chief of a new Division of Review. Prentiss L. Coonley, recently an assistant to Mr. Richberg, heads the Division of Business Cooperation. George L. Berry, with the NRA for more than a year, was appointed Assistant Administrator to represent labor.

Named as Advisory Council were: Charles Edison, son of the late inventor; Howell Cheney, silk manufacturer; Philip Murray, Vice President of the United Mine Workers; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Walton H. Hamilton, of Yale University; and Emily Newell Blair, former Chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Council.

"Limited Objectives"

"The administration of the amended act," said the President, "will proceed as rapidly as possible to adjust activities and personnel to conform to present limited objectives. So long, however, as there is a possibility of further legislation it will be desirable to maintain the general structure of the Recovery Administration in Washington and in field offices, and to retain those essential members of a trained personnel who can be usefully employed."

Senator Long's filibuster caught the public's ear and eye and caused many comments on newspaper editorial pages—for example, this one from *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.):

"One of the purposes of the 'lame duck' amendment, ending the short sessions of Congress, was to end filibusters, which under the old system usually took advantage of the closing hours of a session. This time, close approach of the expiration date for NRA, June 16, afforded Senator Long his opportunity. Such chances will not recur often. Yet talking against time is still too common a method of legislating in the upper house of Congress."

More important than the Long filibuster,

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Acme

Leaders in Congress as it goes into high speed: Representative Robert L. Doughton,* left, *and Senator Pat Harrison

however, was a change made in the NRA measure at the demand of Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Republican.

The Borah Amendment

The Borah amendment, which leaves the skeletonized NRA a very skimpy-looking skeleton indeed, was emphasized by the Boston *Globe* (Ind.).

"Huey Long's dreary attempt to talk the modified NRA to death should not divert attention from Senator Borah's achievement in slipping an amendment into the resolution," *The Globe* declared.

"It is true that Senator Long made a record for long-windedness. He strained his vocal chords for more than fifteen hours keeping his fellow Senators out of bed if not awake. Those who took turns in the gallery enjoyed him, but his position in the Senate was not improved as he made that body appear ridiculous to the country.

"What Senator Borah accomplished is far-reaching. The resolution passed by the House contained a provision giving exemption from the antitrust laws to those who during a certain period make agreements under the bill extending NRA. Mr. Borah's amendment will have the opposite effect. By it, practises which offend against existing laws, particularly the antitrust laws, are not to be permitted."

Until the Borah amendment bobbed up, some observers believed there was more than met the eye in the proposal to skeletonize the National Industrial Recovery Act. For business leaders, they thought, could still make voluntary agreements relating to wages, hours, and other practises —codes of a sort—and the President could encourage them to do so by offering them exemption from prosecution under the antitrust laws.

Now, under the Borah amendment, the field in which such exemption can be granted is considerably narrowed.

Harper Sibley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, believed, however, that laws on the statute-books long before the amendment was adopted permit voluntary cooperation to assure benefits achieved under the NRA.

"It would be a national calamity," he said, "if benefits which have accrued to all participants in business enterprise within the last two years should be lost."

The less that is left of the old NRA idea, however, the more some commentators seem to like it.

Newspaper Opinion

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) refers ironically to "the effort to preserve the ruin that marks the spot where the Supreme Court struck."

The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.), on the other hand, thinks "it is commonly agreed that what is left of NRA should be preserved. It would have been worse than unfortunate to bury the remains while there still remained a spark of life. The spark is there. Even tho the NRA which remains is but a skeleton of its former self, it is still capable of accomplishing some good. And that good should not be denied.

"The extension resolution, saved through the failure of the Long filibuster, will leave about 1,500 of the 5,400 NRA employees. They will be largely occupied in appraising the losses from judicial nullification of NRA principles. But these will not be as important as the positive showing which may be made through preserving the principle of voluntary code agreements. A limited form of self-rule for business has been given opportunity to assert itself. What business will make of it remains to be seen."

Surveys published early this week indicated that in many fields of business and industry the old NRA wage-and-hour standards were being continued.

Other Legislation

With NRA extension out of the way, the Senate and House promptly turned to other matters.

The Senate took up the Social Security Bill, designed to establish nation-wide systems of old-age benefits and unemployment insurance.

Opening debate on this measure, Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat, called it "a well-rounded program of attack on the principal causes of insecurity which existed prior to the depression and which we may expect to continue in the years to come."

Hoover on Social Security

But to Herbert Hoover, addressing the graduates of Stanford University last Sunday "universal social security can not be had by a sudden inspiration of panacea."

"There are no short-cuts," he added. "Permanent social growths can not be had by hothouse methods. . . . Social security must be builded upon a cult of work, not a cult of leisure."

Utility Bill in Spotlight

In the House, meanwhile, the object of all eyes was the Wheeler-Rayburn utility bill, approved by the Senate a few days earlier.

As the Senate passed it, this bill would bring about the dissolution of public-utility holding-companies—with some exceptions —by 1942.

Editorial minds are far apart on the measure, as one or two quotations will show. Thus, to the Washington *News* (Ind.), on one side of the question, "The big issue remains the same as when President Roosevelt started his attack on oversized utility combinations—the issue of public regulation of publicly granted monopolies.

"The battle ahead promises to be long and fierce. Utility interests proved they were still powerful in Washington legislative affairs when the Senate turned down the Dieterich amendment by a margin of only one vote. This narrowly defeated amendment would have weakened provisions designed to make utility units small enough and simple enough to be reached by regulatory commissions.

"Under the bill as passed by the Senate, a holding company which operates an economically and geographically integrated system of utilities can continue to operate. But utility operation by vast and confusing corporate structures, which center final control in absentee hands, will be abolished.

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The Silence Is Deafening

***—Hutton in the Philadelphia* Inquirer**

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Keystone

Senator Huey P. Long greets the dawn with closed eyes after his fifteen-and-a-half-hour filibuster

That, we believe, is imperative if real public regulation is to be achieved."

In conservative newspapers, on the other hand, the bill is generally denounced, or, at best, damned with faint praise.

"Abominable," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) terms it, and the Wichita *Beacon* (Ind.) declares:

"The Rayburn-Wheeler bill, designed to do away with holding companies, is one of the most menacing threats to the constitutional rights of the American people ever proposed for consideration by the Senate and House. Compared to this utilities act, the defunct National Industrial Recovery Act was a masterpiece of logic and legality."

In Brief Review

President at West Point: President Roosevelt left his home at Hyde Park early on the morning of June 12 and motored thirty-five miles along the Hudson to West Point, where he presented diplomas to 276 graduates of the United States Military Academy.

It was the first time in nineteen years that a President had addressed West Point graduates. On June 13, 1916, Woodrow Wilson urged preparedness, saying: "You are not militarists because you are military. The purpose of militarism is to use armies for aggression. . . . We are ready to join the other nations of the world in seeing that the kind of justice prevails anywhere that we believe in."

Less than a year later the United States was at war.

Referring to the "annual infusion of new blood whereby our military leadership is kept young, forward-looking and virile," President Roosevelt told the erstwhile cadets that "the greatest need of the world to-day is the assurance of permanent peace—an assurance based on mutual understanding and mutual regard."

"We maintain an Army to promote tranquillity and to secure us from aggression," he declared, "but it is so created and so modest in proportion to the size and population of the nation as to furnish proof that no threat or menace to the rights of others is even remotely intended.

"On some occasions in our history we have reduced our Army to a level unjustified by a due regard for our safety. It was in the conviction that we had again drifted too far in that direction that I recently approved Acts of the Congress to accomplish a partial restoration of the Army's enlisted strength and increasing the enrolment of the cadets in the United States Military Academy."

* * *

Abused Paroles: Stirred by the fact that two of the chief suspects in the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping had long criminal records and were violators of paroles, President Roosevelt has ordered a special study of abuses of parole-systems. In a telegram sent, on June 10, from his home at Hyde Park, New York, to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, the President said: "Every decent citizen is interested in humane parole-systems which seek rehabilitation of offenders, but, at the same time, we should seek to prevent abuses of parole, especially in cases of habitual criminals." The Attorney General then was engaged in making a study of the cases of Harmon M. Waley, under arrest, and William Mahan, at large.

* * *

Unlocking Interlocking Directorates: "Your petition to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934 was to-day denied by the Commission, the Commission's order to be effective Aug. 9, 1935."

This terse order from the Federal Communications Commission last week testified to the Government's determination to abolish interlocking directorates.

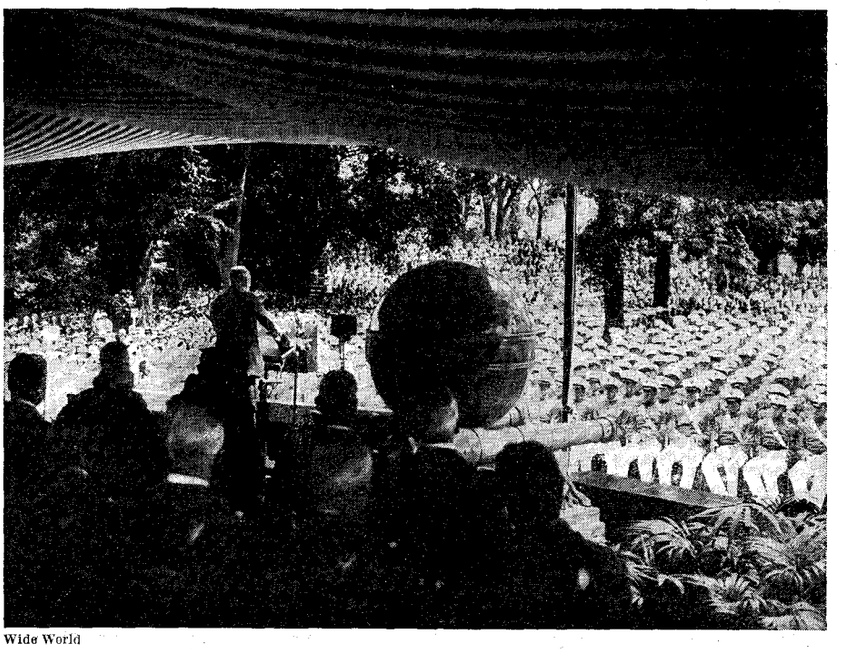
It would require each of the following men to give up all but one of his positions: Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, director of twenty-one other companies; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, director of two RCA subsidiaries; Newcomb Carlton, Chairman of the Board of the Western Union Telegraph Company, official of Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and other subsidiaries; Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, director in Postal Telegraph, All American Cables and others; Edwin F. Carter, Vice President of A. T. & T.; Edwin F. Chinlund, Vice President of Postal; and Lewis MacConnach, Secretary of RCA.

* * *

Roper Aid Dismissed: "I don't even know the man," said Senator Hugo L. Black, Alabama Democrat. He was speaking of John Monroe Johnson, appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce by President Roosevelt to succeed Ewing Y. Mitchell, ousted by the President on June 15. Senator James F. Byrnes, South Carolina Democrat, contrary to procedure, was seeking immediate confirmation of Mr. Johnson, fellow-Carolinian of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and himself.

Assistant Secretary Mitchell, anti-Pendergast Missouri Democrat, was dismissed after repeated refusals to resign. Officially, he was removed "with a view to obtaining more effective supervision of certain bureaus having to do with engineering and transportation problems." Mr. Mitchell is a lawyer; Mr. Johnson, an engineer.

Mr. Mitchell retorted on Monday that "improper favoritism and graft abound" in the Department of Commerce, and charged "scandalous abuses" in connection with the lay-up of the liner *Leviathan*, the *Morro Castle* disaster, and the air-plane crash in which Senator Bronson Cutting died.



Wide World

President Roosevelt tells West Point graduating class that the greatest need of the world to-day is permanent peace

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Labor Strife in Toledo and Omaha

Street-Car Riots Bring Martial Law to Nebraska City; Truce Declared in Coal Strike; NLRB Continued; Industrial Peace Sought

June 17 arrived without the materialization of the threatened general walkout of 450,000 soft-coal miners, but the day was tense in Omaha and Toledo as disputes flared between street-car and electrical workers and their employers, and Washington was busy with plans for industrial peace.

The coal strike was averted as operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers' Union agreed to President Roosevelt's proposal for a truce until June 30. They hoped that passage of the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill meanwhile would make a permanent wage-scale possible.

NLRB Reestablished

A further gesture in the direction of eventual adjustment of labor-difficulties was made last Saturday when the President reestablished the National Labor Relations Board to continue in existence until July 1. It can make investigations and hold hearings in labor-disputes, but it can not hand down nor enforce decisions. The purpose of the order is to keep the Board intact, altho ineffective, until passage of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill permits converting it into the new labor-board.

Martial Law in Omaha

Omaha was under martial law early this week. Nebraska's entire National Guard of 1,800 moved into the city after one person, a bystander in the crowd, had been killed and 100 wounded in clashes on three successive nights between police and street-car strike sympathizers. Two hundred policemen armed with riot-guns were on duty. All trolley-cars were taken off the streets on Saturday night after several had been derailed and burned.

The strike began on April 20, when the street-car men demanded union recognition and higher wages. Gov. Roy L. Cochran was in Gulfport, Mississippi, when last week's outbreak came, and the militia was called out by Lieut. Gov. Walter H. Jurgensen on the request of Mayor Roy N. Towl of Omaha.

Toledo Situation

Week-end negotiations in Toledo were aimed at preventing a general strike of all local labor-unions following the second walkout in ten days by Edison Company employees.

The men had returned to work on June 5 on the assurance of the parent company, Cities Service Corporation, according to E. J. Bieretz, Acting President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that the company would deal directly with the local union on the question of wage-adjustments. When Cities Service proceeded to deal only with the international union's leaders, the Toledo strikers charged they had been "insulted," and 200 office-workers joined the strike.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was on hand as umpire, and offered to constitute himself sole arbitrator to decide whether the union should receive an immediate 5 per cent. wage-increase.

Last Sunday, street lights were out over a wide area with half a million population, some because wires had been cut and some because repairs had not been made to wires blown down by storm.

Elected, But Had to Wait

Slight, spectacled, Rush Dew Holt, West Virginia's young, firebrand United States Senator, was not so fortunate as his prototype, Henry Clay, Kentucky's great statesman, before the War Between the States.

Clay, only twenty-nine and one-half years old, took his seat in the Senate on November 19, 1806, tho this was in contravention of the thirty-year age-requirement of the Constitution. Holt was about the same age when he was elected to the upper house last November. But he had to wait.

© Underwood

Senator Rush D. Holt, right, *eligible to take his Senate seat on his thirtieth birthday, June 19, and Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections*

Until last Wednesday—the West Virginian's thirtieth birthday—he had, as somebody told him, "every right of a Senator except the right to get into trouble." Not being sworn, he couldn't vote, or speak.

With serious mien, nervously waiting, he just listened, stored up oratorical ammunition. Proud of his patience, his elder colleagues gave him a "coming-out" party.

Young Holt rode to victory on the Democratic landslide, defeating a man old enough to be his father—former Senator Henry Hatfield, a Republican, who had not been beaten in forty years of political life. It was a stiff fight, as stiff as the one which carried him, in 1930, to the State Legislature, then, again, in '32—fights in which he went after utilities, particularly natural-gas interests.

New Work-Relief Plans

Jobless white collar workers, that great mass of clerical employees who did not go to their daily tasks in overalls, are to benefit from a $300,000,000 program more carefully formulated than either of those carried out by the CWA or the "direct" relief administration, Harry L. Hopkins, Emergency Relief Administrator, announced last Sunday.

Finding something for them to do to mutual profit was not easy. The program represents two years' experience in administering aid to professional and desk workers. One of the things "educational, professional, and clerical persons" will do will be to act as parole-officers for courts and prisons on a nation-wide scale. This project is expected to have an influence in restricting improper usage of paroles (see page 5).

Another task will be surveying major industries and agricultural pursuits about which more accurate data is sought. Art, theatrical, and other related fields will be assisted (see page 23).

A substantial number of the 3,500,000 persons listed to receive jobs under the $4,000,000,000 work-relief program will be at work in July.

A large part of the program will be carried out directly through the Works Progress Administration. "The objective of the whole program," said Mr. Hopkins, "is to put 3,500,000 people, now on relief-rolls, to work, and not to provide secondary employment in industry."

President Roosevelt's "low-material-cost" ruling will be observed, so that not more than $1,140 a worker, on the average, can be spent. Under the arrangement, the Government will send money into the unemployment centers to lift people out of the rut of continued idleness. The work-program will include street-repairs, minor water and sewage-disposal projects, park and playground development, swimming-pools, sidewalk and gutter work, building repairs, and similar projects.

Clipper-Plane's Flight

Five gallons of ice-cream, packed in a refrigerating chemical, were a treat to the thirty-five Americans living on the two sandy islets of Midway atoll, in a coral-locked mid-Pacific lagoon, on June 15. The frozen sweet had come 1,254 miles, from Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, in nine hours, thirteen minutes.

It was flown to the second station on the projected transpacific air-route to the Far East by Pan American Airways' four-motored clipper-plane. Piloted by Capt. Edwin C. Musick, the plane carried a crew of five, and two passengers—air-line officials on an inspection-trip. The flight followed the "on schedule" precedent established in the giant amphibion's pioneering trips to Hawaii from Alameda, California.

Other stepping-stones to Asia in the Pan American route are Wake Island, 1,442 miles from Midway; Guam, 1,151 miles from Wake; Manila, 1,506 miles from Guam.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Japan's "Peaceful Penetration" in North China—Demilitarized Zone Lops Off Most of Great Chihli Area; Anglo-German Naval Accord; Dollar Bolsters Franc; Italy and Ethiopia

A peaceful solution of the Chino-Japanese crisis loomed when official circles at Nanking said, last Sunday, that the Chinese Nationalist Government had "definitely adopted a peaceful policy." Details of continuous conferences between Chinese and Japanese leaders, both civilian and military, at Nanking were kept secret. It was believed, however, that the Japanese were pressing upon Nanking authorities for written acceptance of Japan's demands in North China.

In South China, Hongkong cables related, reactions to the Japanese demands were very temperate owing to instructions from Nanking against anti-Japanese sentiments. Reports from the interior said that anti-Japanese posters and slogans were being obliterated.

Meanwhile, Tientsin dispatches told of risings of Chinese guerrillas in Manchukuo as Japan massed troops on June 14 along the once impregnable Great Wall for the culminating stage of its plan for the domination of North China. The guerrillas, loosely organized volunteers, were said to be engaged in a desperate sally to divert the attention of the Japanese Army in Manchukuo. Other reports indicated, however, that the massing of troops continued.

Japan's Strategy

Japan's strategy in the north, according to foreign observers at Tientsin, was to establish — which it was believed she had really already almost established —a demilitarized zone which would lop most of the great Chihli area from China proper.

Acme

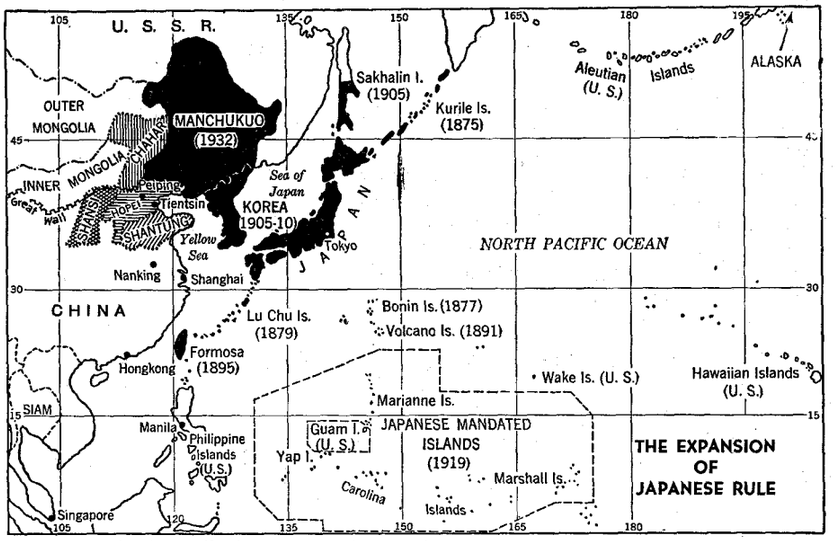
Gen. Shang Chen

No Chinese soldiers, it was said, would be permitted in the large section northeast of a line drawn from the Gulf of Chihli on the Coast, northwestward through Tientsin, Peiping, and Kalgan toward Urga, far in Mongolia.

Chinese government troops had been ousted at Japan's demand from the Tientsin zone. Headquarters of the new semiprivate troops of Gen. Shang Chen were moved last Saturday from Tientsin to the strategically unimportant town of Yangliutsing, twelve miles west of the city on the Tientsin-Pukow railway line—and outside the indicated new demilitarized zone. Only a handful of General Shang's men was left at Tientsin.

Moscow's Reaction

At Moscow, *Pravda*, Communist organ, said that the Japanese militarists had long planned the action under way now in North China. It asserted that the program was divided into these three parts: The occupation of Manchuria, the occupation of North China and Inner Mongolia, and the seizure of Central China.



Courtesy of *Foreign Affairs* (New York). Adapted by permission

The adaptation on this map shows in shaded lines the four Northern Chinese Provinces in which the Japanese Army was reported to be planning a pro-Japanese régime. The areas in solid black are Japan itself and territory under Japanese control

A strictly Russian concern in the problem is that if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, military dictator of the Nanking Government, were to attempt to fight the Japanese he would risk not only defeat but would have at his back the forces of Chinese Communist armies, which he has been belaboring for some years.

This problem was raised by one of Russia's errors as noted by Edwin L. James in the New York *Times*. While Nanking and Moscow have a common potential enemy in Japan, he wrote, the Third International "proceeds busily to weaken the military strength of Nanking."

Press Comment

Commenting on the puzzling procedure of the Nanking Government in seeming first to yield to Japan's demands, then to resist them, then, again, to yield, the New York *Herald Tribune* observed:

"The apparent backing and filling of the Chinese in the face of Japan's demands can best be understood if two comparatively simple ideas are kept in mind. The first is that there is no strongly centralized efficient government in China, with the result that local leaders may often act contrary to the wishes or declarations of the Chinese Nationalists.

"The second is that Japan is pursuing steadily the policy first enunciated twenty years ago in the famous 'Twenty-one Demands,' a policy leading to the domination of North China by Japan. Each move has this ulterior object in view. The Chinese in contrast are forced to oppose these moves without adequate armed forces, financial resources, or governmental organization."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* remarked, "We can not condone what Japan has done and is doing in the East.

"Yet we should not be self-righteous as we condemn Japanese misdoings. We should have the graciousness to acknowledge that Japan has illustrious Christian and Occidental example for almost everything she is doing to China. It is even possible that a little less of the holier-than-thou spirit on our part might ease the situation between Japan and ourselves."

Anglo-German Agreement

Maj. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsfuehrer Hitler's confidant, whom he named Ambassador Extraordinary for the Anglo-German naval conversations at London, apparently succeeded in his mission.

An agreement between Great Britain and Germany, assented to by the Reichsfuehrer, was reached on June 14 on the terms of a bilateral treaty restricting the German Navy to 35 per cent. of the underage British naval strength. Some naval authorities at London held that under these terms the German Navy would be actually only 17 per cent. the size of the British Navy, at present, because of the great proportion of the British fleet composed of overage vessels.

It was understood, however, said the Associated Press, that the treaty contemplates the replacement of Britain's overage ships within the limits prescribed by the Washington and London Treaties.

The Anglo-German agreement, it also was noted, would be operative between the

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Maj. Joachim von Ribbentrop

two countries whether or not accepted by France and Italy. The United States and Japan raised no objections, but Paris cables related that France would pose important conditions.

How Franc Was Saved

At Basel, Switzerland, at the monthly meeting at the World Bank of the governors of Europe's central banks, Jean Tannery, Governor of the Bank of France, revealed the rôle played by the United States Treasury in saving the franc during the recent French financial crisis.

M. Tannery praised Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., for his "broad understanding of the situation, which enabled the French to keep the exchange rate from getting out of hand. It had seemed likely to do so on May 31, said M. Tannery, because of the Bank of France's difficulty, despite its gold, in getting enough dollars to meet the demand.

M. Tannery declared that, at this critical time, in which France lost nearly 10,000,000,000 francs' worth of gold—half to the United States—the United States Treasury stepped in with its tremendous resources and "constantly supplied the market with dollars."

Mussolini's Recall of Silver

Premier Benito Mussolini's determination to pursue his Ethiopian campaign was seen in an order issued by the Italian Government at Rome, on June 15, recalling all silver money circulating in Italy. The reason for this step was the necessity for supplies of silver in connection with Italy's preparation for possible hostilities in East Africa.

Silver coins are the only medium of exchange in both of Italy's African colonies, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, and in Ethiopia. A contributing factor, according to the Associated Press, was the United States silver-purchasing policy, which has greatly increased the value of the metal in Italy and in East Africa. The coins withdrawn from circulation, of 5, 10, and 20 lire, were to be replaced by paper notes of the same denominations.

Benes and Europe's Peace Prospects

Czechoslovakia's Rapprochement With Russia Viewed as Strengthening Security in Troubled Central Europe During Next Two Years

Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, gravely predicted in an interview at Moscow that 1936 and 1937 would be critical years. Yet he added that "if we pass safely through these next two years, peace in Eastern Europe is guaranteed for a long period."

The occasion of the visit of the right-hand man of President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia was to meet high officials of the Soviet Government, including Joseph V. Stalin, during three-day conversations.

At the conclusion of the conference, a communiqué was issued jointly by Doctor Benes and Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, which was mostly devoted to expressions of mutual friendship.

Press Comment

Commenting on Czechoslovakia's rapprochement with Russia, *Pravda* said it was based on "a sober understanding of the distribution of forces in the European arena," and this Communist mouthpiece went on to say:

"Czechoslovakia occupies a significant position in Central Europe, and her political weight in the European arena is very considerable. Besides that, Czechoslovakia occupies a very considerable place on the Continent. Rapprochement between our two countries therefore helps strengthen security in one of the most troubled regions of Europe."

Referring to the pact of mutual aid between Russia and Czechoslovakia, the Prague *Central European Observer* remarked that it represented "one more link in the chain of treaties designed to underprop the efforts to insure peace in Europe," and this semiofficial fortnightly added:

"Like the Franco-Russian Treaty, which was concluded just previously, it is based on the ideas and methods of the League of Nations, and, indeed, expressly affirms, at the outset, that the two parties have signed the pact in order to carry out, in fuller measure than is otherwise possible, the provisions of the League of Nations for insuring the security, territorial integrity, and independence of States."

© International

Dr. Eduard Benes

Praise for the League

In his Moscow interview, the small, active Czech Foreign Minister, an eminent, shrewd, and sound statesman, echoed the foregoing opinion when he declared that the League was "one of the greatest forces in maintaining equilibrium in Europe."

He was convinced of the necessity of collective agreements—as the representative of a small country surrounded by large ones, and of a country, furthermore, which stretched from Western Europe into Eastern Europe, and which was affected by every event in any part of Europe.

He declared also that he was a strong partizan not only of an Eastern European security pact—which Germany and Poland have refused to enter—but of a Danubian pact, and of a Mediterranean pact, altho Czechoslovakia would have no part in the last named.

Diplomatic circles at Moscow, according to dispatches, indicated that Doctor Benes had agreed to act as intermediary in efforts to bring about the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Yugoslavia. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania form the Little Entente, but Yugoslavia is the only one of the three Powers which has not yet established normal relations with Moscow.

Recognition of the Soviet by Yugoslavia, it was held, would strengthen materially the new Franco-Russian system, which is based on close cooperation of France, the U.S.S.R., and France's allies in Europe.

Reinsdorf Explosion Mystery

The cause of the fatal series of explosions during the afternoon of June 13 in the Westphalia-Anhalt Explosives Factory at Reinsdorf, Saxony, remained unknown, but so much mystery surrounded the official list of dead and wounded that the populace evinced skepticism. It was announced that forty-five bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the munitions works, that seventy-three seriously wounded were in hospitals, and that of 300 slightly wounded, some were back at work. Unofficial figures placed the number killed as high as 1,000. The Burgomaster of Reinsdorf told the Associated Press:

"I think an estimate of 2,000 killed is too many, but 1,000 would be more accurate."

Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent the management of the Reinsdorf plant a telegram of sympathy and 100,000 marks out of his own pocket—about $40,000. The National Socialist Party also contributed 100,000 marks for relief.

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Prince Lives Up to His Motto, *Ich Dien*

He Has Trained for His Job in War and Peace, but Amity Is His Ideal as He Stretches Out His Hand, on Eve of Forty-First Birthday, to German Veterans of World War

Heir to a quarter of the world in area and population, the Seventeenth Prince of Wales is less free to do what he chooses than the humblest of the half a billion people who will be Edward VIII's subjects.

"What's the good of my being a Prince if I can't do as I like?" he inquired pertly after riding his bicycle across his father's geranium-bed. For a few hours he didn't feel much like sitting on a bicycle-seat. His training had begun at seven.

There is no more delicate position in the British Empire than that of heir to the throne. Officially, the King's eldest son has no political influence. Whether he speaks as Prince of Wales, visits Scotland as Duke of Rothesay, is traveling on the Continent as *Le Comte de Chester*, plays polo at Meadowbrook, Long Island, as Lord Renfrew, or is completely incognito as Edward Windsor, this Prince who will celebrate his forty-first birthday on June 23 must eschew all contacts which may appear to identify him with any party.

Post-War enmity and bitterness the Prince would like to see forgotten. He amplified this view on June 11, when he told a British Legion conference that he favored a suggestion that a British Legion deputation visit Germany soon.

"I feel that there could be no more suitable body or organization of men to stretch forth the hand of friendship to the Germans than we ex-service men who fought them in the Great War, and have now forgotten about all that," he insisted.

Acme

The Prince competing in the Parliamentary Golf Handicap at Walton Heath, England

Two Things Not Forgotten

But two things he never forgets:

1. The fate and fortune of officers and men with whom he came in close contact during the World War.
2. The need for binding together all links of British democracy into one chain, erasing class-distinctions, pulling unitedly to make the British Empire a better place for every one, from duke to ditch-digger.

Quick-tempered, the Prince is ready to use strong language when he indignantly finds either of those two tenets in jeopardy. He is bitter about many things he sees around him; when aroused, he has no hesitancy in speaking out.

Often reluctant to accept conservative advice, the Prince is aggravated when would-be mentors say something he wants to do "really shouldn't be done, you know." Thus, long before the problems of kingship are his in fact, the Prince has turned serious.

Golf Favorite Game

It is true that he still plays—and no stout-hearted Britisher envies him his sport. Occasionally, he attends a dance, but he has given up his hunting. Yet, even his sport he takes seriously—golf, squash-rackets, flying, playing the trap-drums, bagpipes, or banjo. From his sport he demands an outlet for his buoyant nervous energy; once he is adept at a game, he wants a new one to learn.

Golf, his favorite pastime now, probably is his best game. Last year he rated a steady handicap of twelve. Lately he has been giving more and more attention to his game. At one time, whenever he could, he played with experts. Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen have been his partners.

At sea he has spent hours driving balls into the ocean and practising his short game. But he never has been more than an ordinary good player. Experts have warned him that he suffered from too much tuition, never developing his own style. That he is trying to do now.

Hence, as shown on the cover of this issue, he plays with amateurs, one being the jovially-rotund Viscount Castlerosse, a Director of Beaverbrook newspapers, and heir of the Earl of Kenmare.

From his earliest years he has striven for personal freedom when at leisure, for liberty to choose his friends and amusements. Determinedly inflexible when his mind is made up, he has achieved this desire to a great extent.

From Oxford to War

When the World War broke out, the Prince at once left Oxford, where he had been a lance-corporal in the Officers' Training Corps. Commissioned a second-lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, he had to undergo rigorous training. Some there were who tried to ease his duties. "If I don't do it," he snapped back, "somebody else will have to do it for me, and I'm not having any of that!"

Thus, when it falls to him to attend a formal banquet, he suffers real torture sitting listening to boring speeches. Gradually, the gloom of boredom envelops the Prince. As the dinner proceeds, he appears more and more melancholy, sighs deeply, squirms in his chair. Yet, when his turn comes to speak, he plays up and makes a good speech.

Sometimes that speech is far from platitudinous. Before a group of hard-headed industrialists he got right down to brass tacks, told them that in the old days there was a close personal association between employer and employee, that he would like to see that again.

Why, in time of peace, he inquired, didn't the employers use the men who had been so splendid in War?

His Youthful Air

With this healthy contempt for bores and long-winded folk, he has a natural inclination toward people whose keen minds help him to keep young. One of the most surprizing things about this Prince is his air of youthfulness. Despite cares and worries, he still has that happy, boyish smile.

There is no secret about that youthful air. It lies in the Prince's extremely plain personal tastes, in his eager enthusiasm for life. Plain food, and very little of it, is his self-made diet-rule. There is no note of luxury in his private quarters at St. James's Palace, London, or at his favorite retreat, "Fort Belvedere," near Sunningdale, Berkshire.

He is fond, too, of simplicity in attire nowadays—an old tweed sports-coat with a pair of gray flannel slacks are his favorite clothes for working in his garden. In his wardrobe are several suits he has had for many years.

Not so long ago he was regarded by Savile Row as something of a sartorial

(Continued on page 29)

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Paving Way to Peace in the Chaco

After Bitter Three-Year Fight Over Swamp, Jungle, and Lush Upland, Bolivia and Paraguay Agree to Arbitrate as Americas Rejoice

L'Illustrazione Italiana (Milan)

Paraguayan troops celebrating the arrival of food and a lull in Chaco war

The vast region of the Gran Chaco, claimed both by Bolivia and Paraguay, over which they have been fighting bitterly for three years, with an estimated cost of 50,000 dead and about 60,000 wounded, heard the "cease firing!" order on June 15. It was the signal to suspend hostilities along the 530 miles of front in an area of more than 100,000 square miles, larger than Pennsylvania and New York combined.

The greatest problem now faced by the two Governments is the demobilization of the armies. War veterans' claims are expected and in addition there will be demands for government aid in obtaining employment. Bolivia has more industries than Paraguay, tho neither are great industrial countries. So unemployment was foreseen as a post-war blight.

Joy in South America

Almost every South American capital celebrated joyfully the first move in the peace-making machinery set up by the pact signed at Buenos Aires on June 12, at noon, by Tomás Manuel Elio and Luis A. Riart, Bolivian and Paraguayan Foreign Ministers, respectively, after two weeks of difficult negotiations under the friendly auspices of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States.

Rejoicing over the truce reached the peak of delirium in Asuncion and La Paz, Capitals of Paraguay and Bolivia.

Substance of Agreement

The agreement provides for a twelve-day truce during which the armies of the belligerents will be demobilized. A peace conference at Buenos Aires was expected to be called promptly to discuss terms of permanent settlement.

According to the text of the agreement, the peace conference was to be summoned for the following purposes:

1. Solemnly to ratify the present pact.
2. To settle the practical questions which may arise in the execution of the measures of security adopted for the cessation of hostilities.
3. To promote the settling of differences between Bolivia and Paraguay by direct agreement between the parties, it being understood that, should the direct negotiations fail, Bolivia and Paraguay assume, through this pact, the obligation to settle the Chaco dispute by means of juridical arbitration, forthwith designating the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague as arbiter.

Hull Gratified

The signing of the agreement for the cessation of hostilities in the Chaco was greeted gratefully at Washington. Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed to the members of the Mediation Commission, and to the Foreign Ministers of Bolivia and Paraguay, "the deep gratification of the Government of the United States upon the reaching of the agreement for pacific solution of the Chaco dispute, which has for so many years been the subject of grave concern to all of the republics of the Western Hemisphere."

An English writer once said that "when our ancestors invented hell they had no knowledge of the Chaco." Many thousands were killed in actual fighting, but thousands died of thirst, starvation, and disease.

Yet, altho most of the Chaco is nothing but swamps, sluggish rivers, and almost impassable jungle, there are many millions of acres of upland covered with grass, but never rising a thousand feet above sea-level. Along the region's many rivers cattle are raised, and meat-packing has become a fair-sized industry. Natives cut quebracho wood from which tannin is made.

Nazis Release Torgler

Ernst Torgler, former Communist leader in the Reichstag, spent almost three years in "protective custody" in various German jails before he was set free, as was made known at Berlin on June 12. Great secrecy covered the release of Torgler, a leader of the masses of a new "Red type."

He is not a ranter of the old school of Communist agitators, but one of the coldly intellectual type, having Lenin for model, and seeking, like Lenin, to be scientific and detached.

Torgler's imprisonment, in "protective custody," followed his acquittal on charges that he had been implicated in the apparently incendiary fire which ruined much of the Reichstag Building, on the night of February 27, 1933. The Nazis alleged that the fire had been set in revenge for police-searches of Communist buildings.

The forty-four-year-old Torgler surrendered, voluntarily, to the police. Other defendants were Marinus van der Lubbe, young Dutch mason, and three Bulgarian refugees, Georgi Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff, and Wassil Taneff. All were acquitted, save van der Lubbe, who was beheaded at Leipzig on January 10, 1934.

While in prison, Torgler was said to have enjoyed the privileges of a free man. He did not wear the blue prison-garb, and was allowed to have his wife and daughter visit him every day. But his health failed greatly. Following his release it was understood that he had promised not to live within the city limits of Berlin, and had settled with his family in a quiet spot about thirty miles from the capital.

Calles *vs.* Cardenas

Mexico's former President, Plutarco Elias Calles, who has been called a dictator and a maker, and unmaker, of Presidents, seemed to justify the description when, on June 13, he unexpectedly gave out a statement directly challenging President Lazaro Cardenas. The issue between the two was said to be labor radicalism which has been rampant since Cardenas took office, six months ago.

Retorting to General Calles, Mexico's twelve most powerful labor organizations threatened a nation-wide general strike.

General Calles's criticism of political and economic conditions under the administration of President Cardenas was said to have been prompted by reports that foreign companies and capital would leave Mexico unless the Government put a stop to the epidemic of strikes which has been crippling business.

Many of the recent strikes were unjustified, he charged, and declared that in a country such as Mexico, which protected its workers, constituted "not only ingratitude, but treason."

General Calles made his opinions known in an interview in which he said that, as a friend of President Cardenas, he was concerned by what he called the attempt to divide the members of the Chamber of Deputies into "Cardenistas" and "Callistas."

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CURRENT OPINION

Editors Analyze Political Import of Mass-Attack Upon New Deal by "Grass Roots" Conference and Its "Save the Constitution" Slogan; Tariffs an Issue Again

NATIONAL

Down to Grass Roots: The cheers, hoots, and laughter thundered forth by more than 6,000 delegates of ten Prairie States attending the Republican "Grass Roots" Conference at Springfield, Illinois, last week echoed in hundreds of papers as editors sought to analyze the political importance of this mass-attack upon the New Deal.

Some ridiculed it. Others said that it revived and put new fighting strength into the G.O.P. Whatever the results may be, the delegates showed a determination to make war upon President Roosevelt and his Administration.

It was a lively meeting, from the time that the temporary chairman, sandy-haired, stocky Harrison E. Spangler, assailed the President for "violating the confidence of the American people" until the last moment of the two-day meeting, when Mrs. Worthington Scranton, of Pennsylvania, created a roar of laughter by saying that "what this country needs is a perfect Republican '36."

Key-noter of the convention, Frank O. Lowden, ruddy-faced, silver-haired, seventy-four-year-old ex-Governor of Illinois, gave the delegates a rallying cry by declaring that "the saving of the Constitution from the menace of those who would destroy it is the supreme issue of the hour."

Another speaker who whipped the huge crowd, gathered in the State Fair Grounds Coliseum, to a high pitch of enthusiasm was a Missouri farmer's wife, Mrs. George B. Simmons, forty-four, blue-eyed, and matronly, who attacked the Administration from the farm view-point.

At Lincoln's tomb, Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, carried on the fight by asserting that "we do not join with Mr. Roosevelt in his admiration of the powers of Mussolini, Hitler, or Stalin. We would first of all preserve liberty."

With adjournment, the country found that the convention had taken two outstanding steps: adoption of an eighteen-point "declaration of grievances," holding President Roosevelt "personally responsible," and of a Republican "creed." The eighteen points in the "declaration of grievances," as summarized by the Associated Press, were:

1. Violation of pledge to reduce cost of Government.
2. Increase of 120,000 in Federal pay-roll, rather than reduction.
3. Failure to stop borrowing; failure to balance budget.
4. Failure to keep the Government out of business.
5. Failure to maintain sound currency.
6. Congress reduced to a group of time-servers.
7. Disregard of State rights.
8. Subjection of people to arbitrary dictates.
9. Congress forced to appropriate $4,000,000,000 to be used by the President for "secret purposes."
10. Secret control of $2,000,000,000 given to the Secretary of the Treasury.
11. Destruction of food; importation of supplies.
12. Millions spent on acreage reduction.
13. Surrender of home markets to foreign nations.
14. Destruction of free competition; creation of monopolies.
15. Attempted control of commercial banking.
16. Attempt to control a larger mass of wealth than ever before was concentrated in one man.
17. Use of power to put political pressure on hungry and needy.
18. Desire for centralized power and distaste for Constitution.

"We believe in the Constitution of the United States," said the "creed" adopted by the Conference, and "we believe in individualism . . . as opposed to Communism, Socialism, Fascism, Collectivism, or the New Deal." Other points were: government economy, balancing of the budget, a sound currency based on gold, withdrawal of the Government from competition with private business, "work for the workers," a recognition of the needs of agriculture, opposition to restrictions that "throttle world commerce," maintenance of the separate sovereignties of the Federal Government and the States, maintenance of "our American political and economic systems," maintenance of the competitive system and individual initiative, approval of the principle of collective bargaining, government aid in establishing old-age pensions and unemployment reserves.

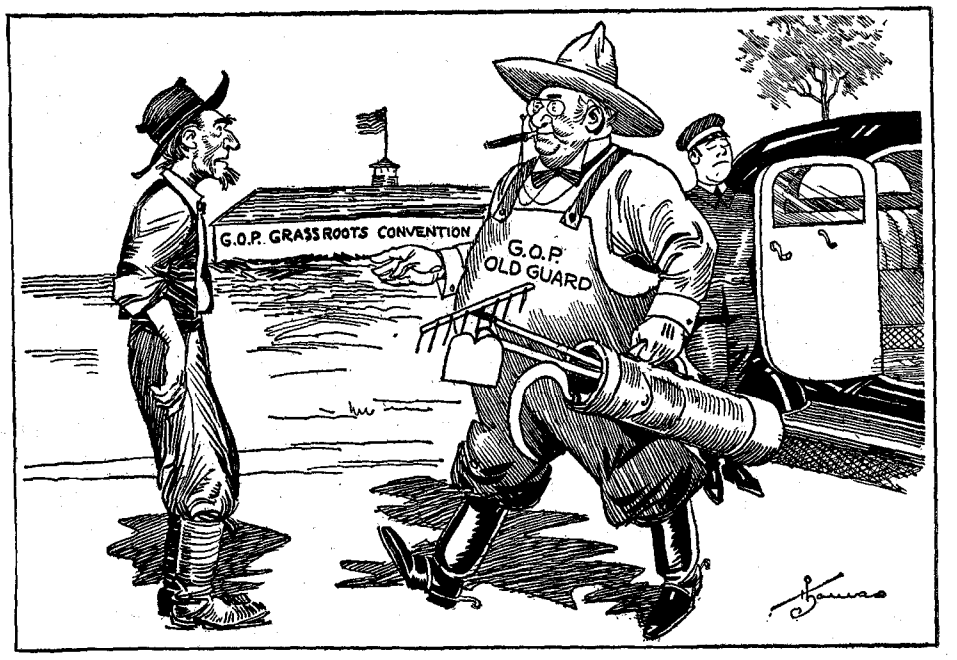
Two quotations illustrate the sharp editorial cleavage over the "Grass Roots" Conference. Calling it "the grass roots—of Wall Street," the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) said:

"The grass roots are false whiskers. If you have any doubt about it, read the Grass Roots G.O.P. program: Balance the budget; go back to the gold standard; stabilize currencies, *etc.*, *etc.*, *etc.*

"All that program proves is that the King of Money has his loyal lackeys in the Middle West as well as in the rest of the country. And those lackeys had this Conference well in hand from the very beginning. . . .

"If the Republican Party as a whole wishes to take the cue from the Grass Rooters, then we say again: Lucky Roosevelt. If the Grass Rooters' program really represented the voice of the people—of the Republican Party or any party—it would have been far more concerned with jobs, with relief, with human rights, and far less concerned with the gold standard of Wall Street."

But the answer to that came from another



Hello, Brother, How's Crops?

—Thomas in the Detroit News

Meaning of "Grass Roots"

"Grass Roots" has been a phrase in the political vernacular of the Prairie States since they were settled—meaning "near the people."

It was once said of Jerry Simpson, who was a "Grass Roots" statesman forty years ago, "that he was so close to the grass roots that his ears were full of tumblebugs."

—William Allen White.

* * *

"Grass Roots"—In times of drought, when vegetation is scorched, Western cattle still find some sustenance in grass roots. Similarly, in these times of drought for the G. O. P., political sustenance may still be found in the grass roots of former nourishing principles.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

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Which Side?

—Pease in the Newark Evening News

paper in the same city, the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*. It was "a singularly impressive gathering" to *The Inquirer*, for "these were no ordinary politicians who raked the Administration fore and aft for the shattering of pledges, for the abandonment of Democratic principles, for the carefully planned program to centralize Government in Washington regardless of the Constitution."

The creed adopted "is helpful in the extreme." Then:

"This great Conference sounds a trumpet-call for rallying the Republicans of the mid-West. It summons them to battle in the impending campaign.

"More than that, it furnishes definite propositions for other sections to discuss, and it may be said that there is very much in these suggestions that should appeal not only to Republicans everywhere, but to Democrats alarmed at the centralization policies of the President, who has deliberately flouted the rights of the States, so long a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic Party."

Thus, the main argument ran last week, with hundreds of other editors sharpshooting or praising the Conference, according to their political views.

"The Republicans," said the Stockton (Calif.) *Record* (Ind.), "think they can win by adopting vacuous catch-phrases, calling on the Lincoln name and disregarding the Lincolnian humanities," while the Richmond *News-Leader* (Ind.) believed that "the Grass Rooters have made so poor a spectacle of themselves and their Party that the New Dealers may feel less disposed than ever to account for their stewardship."

There was "no real coming to grips save over the possibly impending Constitutional issue," declared the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.).

What the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) looked for, but failed to find, was that the Conference proposed for the Party "anything better or anything different from the twelve years of 'prosperity' which led to ruin, and the three years of helpless apathy which almost led to revolution."

"The widely heralded Grass Roots Conference has met at the tomb of Lincoln, deliberated, and adjourned, and everything is as it was," remarked the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.). "The message to the country is: The Old Guard never surrenders and hates to die."

Even the Muncie (Ind.) *Press* (Ind.-Rep.) thought the Conference "a trifle vague as to constructive policies," and warned that "no political party can win on a platform of negation," while the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) emphasized that out of the meeting "must come something more tangible in the way of program than an appeal to 'Save the Constitution.'"

Turning to the sound-currency demand, the Lexington *Herald* (Dem.) pointed out that "the Grass Rooters simply proclaim the objective without disclosing the formula."

Stating that "it is going to take a long time to make America a place of security, happiness, and fair distribution of the earnings of labor," since "the wreckage of the predators is an awful mess, and hasn't yet been cleaned up," the Spokane *Press* (Ind.) gibed at the Conference's key-noter: "Yes, Mr. Lowden, the situation is 'grave, very grave,' for the boys who have 'taken' and want to continue 'taking' from the people."

Both the Conference and the Administration were excoriated by the Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.). Delegates "were loud in generalized denunciation of the New Deal, but they shrank from attacking the economic nationalism that is the basic error of the Roosevelt Administration."

In the opinion of the Dallas *News* (Ind.-Dem.) "the Republicans reveal good strategy in opening their campaign in the midst of the Farm Belt, far west of Wall Street."

On the other hand, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) saw the situation this way: "The Springfield Conference was called for the purpose of telling a distracted, disorganized party what route to take for victory. The answer seems to be that whatever way it takes, the Party is sure before long to meet itself coming back."

To editors friendly to the Conference, its action was stimulating and encouraging. If it accomplished nothing else, remarked the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), it proved that "the Republican Party in the ten States in the Middle West still lives."

Other papers were more emphatic. "The issue has been joined in the greatest political issue which this country has seen since the Civil War," declared the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.). "Once more the Republican Party is fighting for the preservation of the American Government, and for the rights of the common man."

In the words of the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) "the declaration of grievances strikes the opposition at its weakest points, and lays the foundation for a strong campaign, "while the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) called it "both plain-spoken and thoroughgoing" and the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) said the position taken was "sound because in keeping with our traditional fundamental order and institutions."

"In every particular," added the Tulsa *Tribune* (Ind.-Dem.), "the stand taken by the Springfield convention is consistent with the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln."

Results of the meeting, according to the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.), show that "the Republican Party is not dead, that it is not going to be abandoned for some sort of fetish."

Other issues may arise, "but the ones which are so vigorously set forth at the Springfield convention," asserted the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.), "will command the serious attention of millions of thoughtful Americans who are rapidly emerging from the hypnotic promises of the Roosevelt Administration."

"If the Grass Roots Conference declarations are espoused nationally by the Republican Party next year," the South Bend *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) believed that "the New Deal opposition may be far more effective than seemed possible before the Springfield meeting."

"A real talking-point for the Party was provided by the Supreme Court decision," said the Sacramento *Union* (Ind.), "and, undoubtedly, the rallying-cry will be 'back to the Constitution!'"

Agreeing that "the Grass Rooters thrust the Constitution definitely into the foreground as an issue for 1936," the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) declared that "the spirit with which they defended its provisions indicates that any attempted revision by the New Deal will meet sharp opposition."

Likewise, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.): "In those three words ('Save the Constitution') are now the whole platform, the whole meaning, and the whole mission of the Republican Party."

Another California paper, the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.), praised the Conference for "taking a stand for the preservation of Government, and the rights of citizenship, as they were protected before there were efforts to stray away from the Constitution."

The Conference "justified itself before the delegates assembled," in the opinion of *The Illinois State Journal* (Rep.) of Springfield, where the meeting was held, "because the certainty of what it would do evoked White House disclaimers of intent to change the form of Government, and assurances that Congress would not undertake to tamper with the Constitution."

The "Grass Roots" Convention Goes Into Session

—Justus in the Sioux City Tribune

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"The Republican Party of the mid-West has been reborn in Springfield, Illinois," as the Atchison (Kan.) *Globe* (Ind.) phrased it. "The spirit of the mid-West is the mother, and the clamor for the Constitution of the United States is the father. All of which is well."

Pointing to "the vast sum of money President Roosevelt has in his hands for relief" as "a formidable campaign fund," *The Globe* expressed the opinion that if he "expends that money in a wise manner, he will be reelected; if he spends unwisely, he can be defeated."

While the Conference, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), "blazed no new trail, sounded no new rallying call," it did give "expression to a growing dissent with what is going on in Washington, a dissent which may be futile, but which, nevertheless, will be heard, and should be heard."

FOREIGN

Tariff-Issue Renascent: Two energetic Cabinet Members last week helped to drag the Depression-forgotten tariff-issue out of the political doldrums.

Youthful, outspoken Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace threw down the gauntlet to trade-protectionists in an article in *Foreign Affairs*, demanded revision of high tariffs to aid recovery, warned that the economic situation, failing this, might grow worse. [Mr. Wallace's article is quoted and discussed on page 37.]

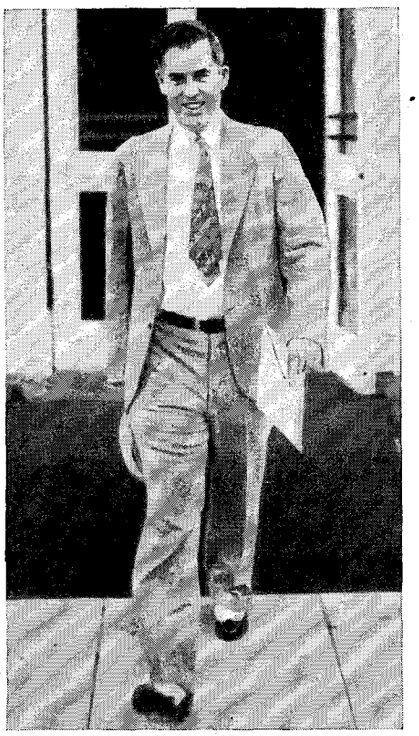
In New York City, his quiet, aristocratic colleague, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, hammered home the same premise to the Conference of Seaport Cities on International Trade. As in a previous radio speech, he struck out vigorously at economic isolation, defended his reciprocal-trade pacts, attacked the "Buy American" slogan as fallacious.

At both this meeting and at the Republican "Grass Roots" Conference in Springfield, Illinois, the old tariff-issue was raised as a challenge to 1936. Delegates to the former favored the end of trade-barriers, those at the latter the end of Democratic reciprocal-trade deals.

In 1930, a Republican Congress wrangled wearily for a year, finally passed the much-amended Hawley-Smoot tariff, now in effect. Seldom was a tariff-law so unpopular, at home and abroad. It set up high tariff-walls, caused retaliation abroad.

Tho world trade declined generally, low-tariff proponents blamed this law largely for a drop of $6,706,000,000 in American foreign commerce from 1929 to 1932; a decrease of from 108,000,000 to 59,000,000 tons during about the same period in 300 seaports.

President Roosevelt, who promised revision in his 1932 campaign, did nothing important until last year. In February, he named George N. Peek as his special foreign-trade adviser [see page 16], set up the Export-Import Bank; in June, he signed the Reciprocal Tariff Act, began negotiations on the most-favored-nation principle with eighteen nations. Five pacts have been concluded.



Keystone

Secretary Henry A. Wallace

The nation's press devoted much space editorially to these developments.

The New York seaport-cities parley, declared the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), represented the "first determined effort in many years on the part of low-tariff advocates to win the support of public opinion. Heretofore, the drift toward economic nationalism and 'self-sufficiency' has been allowed to go on unchallenged."

President Roosevelt, this paper continued, ought to be fairly convinced by now that his experimentation with economic nationalism as a means to recovery "has proved something considerably less than successful. Neither the NRA, the AAA, nor his currency-policy has resulted in restoring or safeguarding the domestic market.

"Moreover, with the NRA gone, much of the rest of the New Deal in jeopardy, there are really only two major alternatives left to him. He can follow a policy of outright inflation, but in his bonus-veto message he set his face sternly against that course. There remains a policy of economic internationalism, which means a stabilized currency and lower tariffs.

"The President may not jump that way, to be sure, tho he would do well to heed the significance of the New York meeting, for it indicates that for the first time in many years the low-tariff people are succeeding in making themselves heard."

The Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.) expressed a view which probably represents the sentiments of numerous doubters and opponents of the Wallace-Hull pronunciamentos. Quoting the Secretary of Agriculture, "If industry will give up its tariff, agriculture will give up its processing-tax," it said: "This statement . . . causes us to wonder whether in that suggestion he is really representing the farmers. We doubt it. Does the farmer wish the tariff to be abolished? He has been the chief beneficiary under it over a long period of years."

Citing the recent influx of imported farm products, *The Herald* blamed "in considerable degree . . . the very processing-tax which Mr. Wallace desires to maintain. . . . The farmer has been heard to cry out loudly over this. Mr. Wallace had induced him not to raise sufficient crops to supply the American demand, and then had been under the necessity for importing from other countries and taking our money beyond our borders.

"It all didn't make sense. We can't believe that now the American farmer would accept Mr. Wallace's scheme of breaking down the tariff-barriers still further to curtail the market.

"Each time we tried the Democratic theory disaster fell upon the land, upon the farmer as well as the manufacturer. In more recent years the tariff has been largely forgotten. . . . We doubt if Secretary Wallace is speaking the mind of the President at this time. We feel pretty certain that he is not speaking the mind of the great rank and file of the farmers."

The New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) found praise for Secretary Hull's New York address. "At a time when public men are blown away from their old positions by every wind of new and seemingly popular doctrine, it is refreshing to meet with one who does not alter when he alteration finds."

The Mobile *Press* (Ind.-Dem.) pointed out that "until the awareness of Hull and Wallace that the nation can not increase exports without increasing imports is translated into terms of direct Administration action, no consequential change in the tariff is likely."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* (Dem.) also was critical of Secretary Wallace. "Tariffs, reciprocal or otherwise, are a subject that Secretary Wallace can well afford to leave severely alone, inasmuch as it is not a matter within his jurisdiction and he has other affairs sufficiently important to occupy his mind. Tariff-negotiations should be left in the hands of Secretary Hull."

The State Department has a task, pointed out the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun* (Dem.), which it is heroically endeavoring to perform: "trying to hold the higher standard of living at home against the lower standards in most other countries, and at the same time make international trade-agreements which will help the United States."

Administration critics expressed impatience at inaction over tariff-revision. As the Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal* (Ind.-Dem.) viewed the situation: "It is for the Administration spokesmen to explain why nothing has been done."

Caustic was the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) reaction to Secretary Wallace: "Tying up tariffs with the processing-tax may seem to be an indirect justification of the latter. But Secretary Wallace's argument, in its simplest terms, is the familiar one that two wrongs make a right. This may be good politics—but it is deplorable economics."

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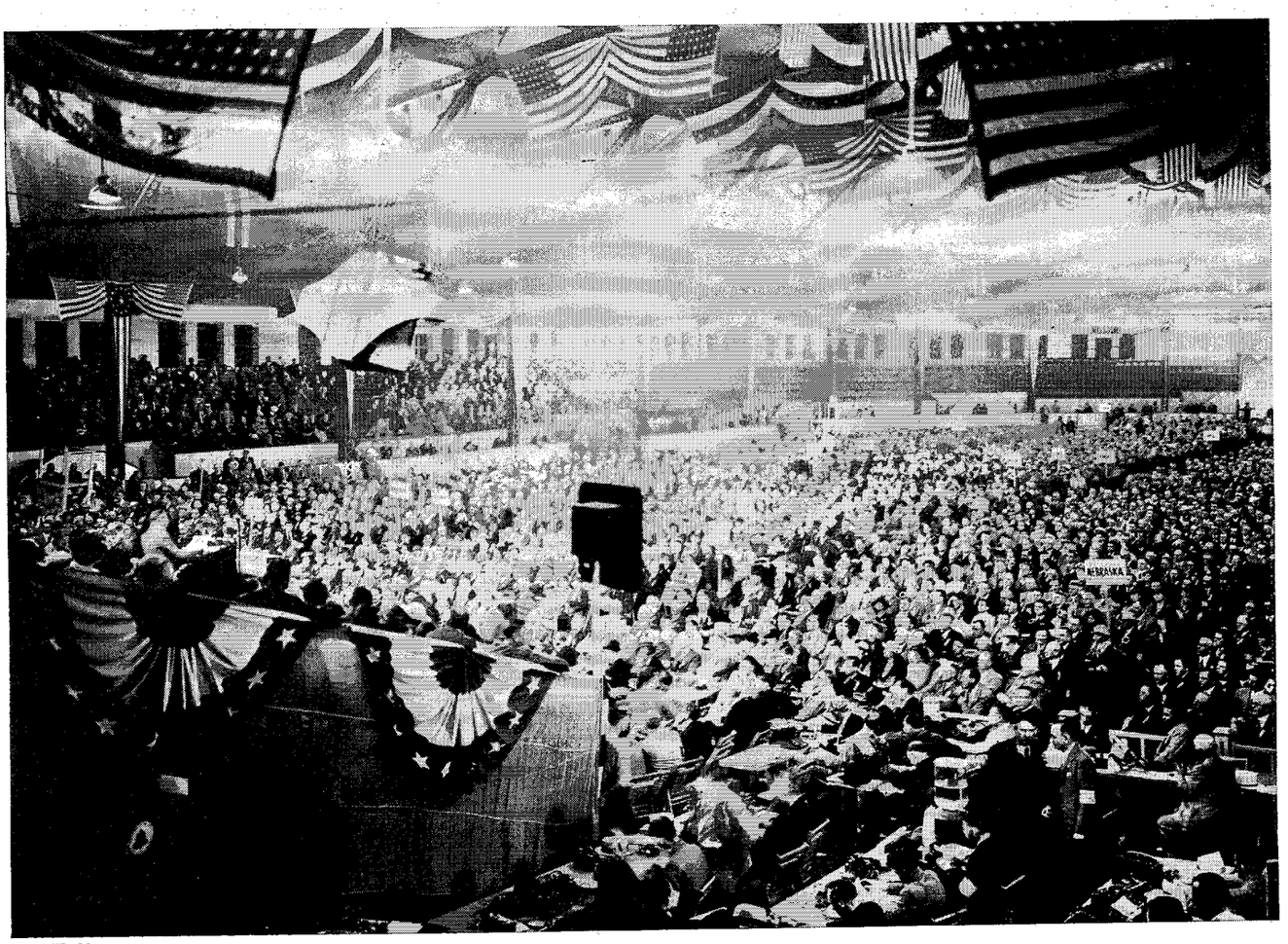
Mid-West Republicans Look to 1936

Wide World

Frank O. Lowden, key-noter at "Grass Roots" Conference, calls on Republicans to "save the Constitution"

Acme

Mrs. George B. Simmons, Missouri farm woman, whose attack on the New Deal brought forth tumultuous cheers



Wide World

Delegates from ten mid-West States as they assembled in the Fair Grounds Coliseum at Springfield, Illinois, to draw up a political creed for Republicans in 1936

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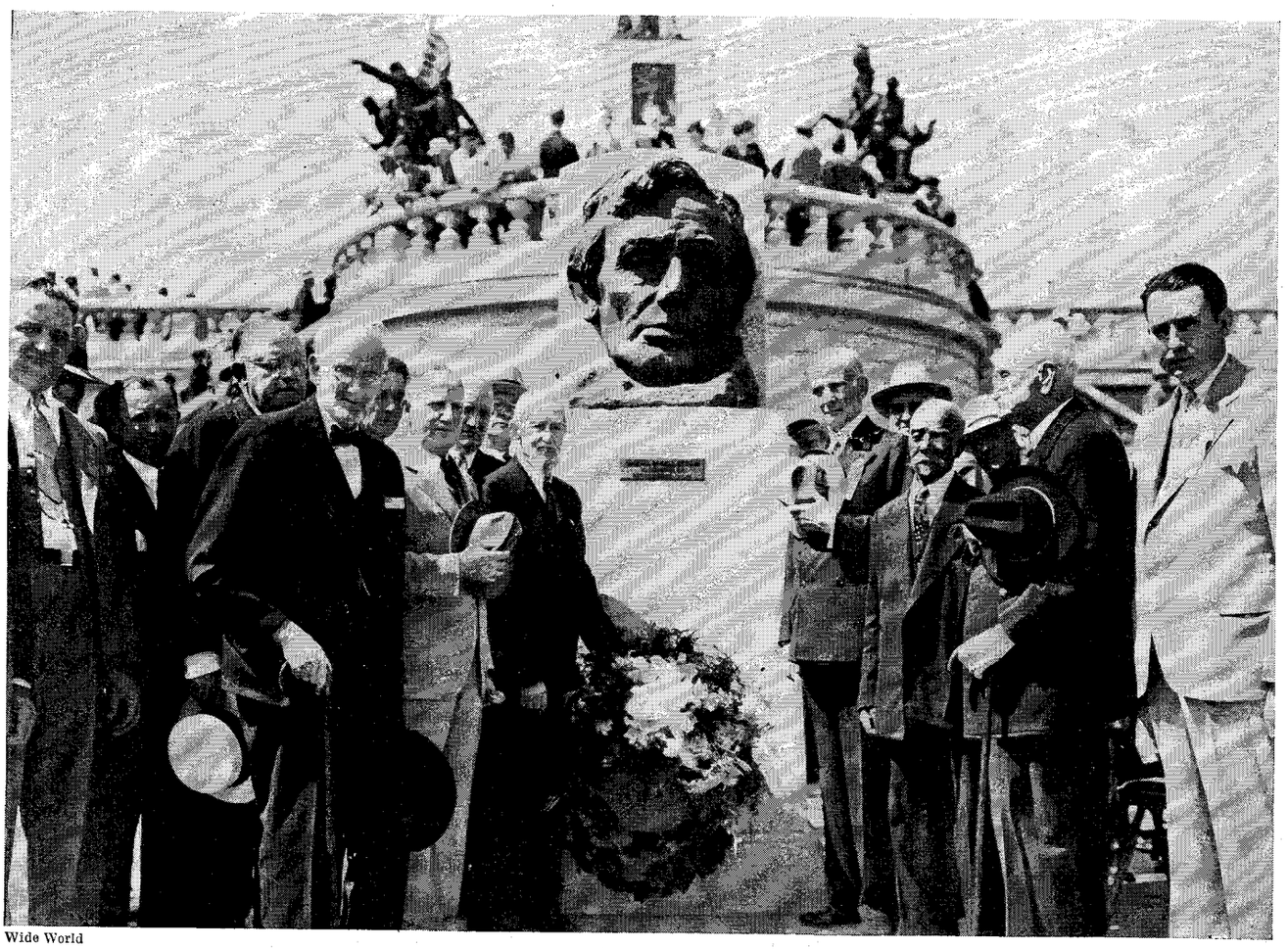
At "Grass Roots" Conference in Illinois

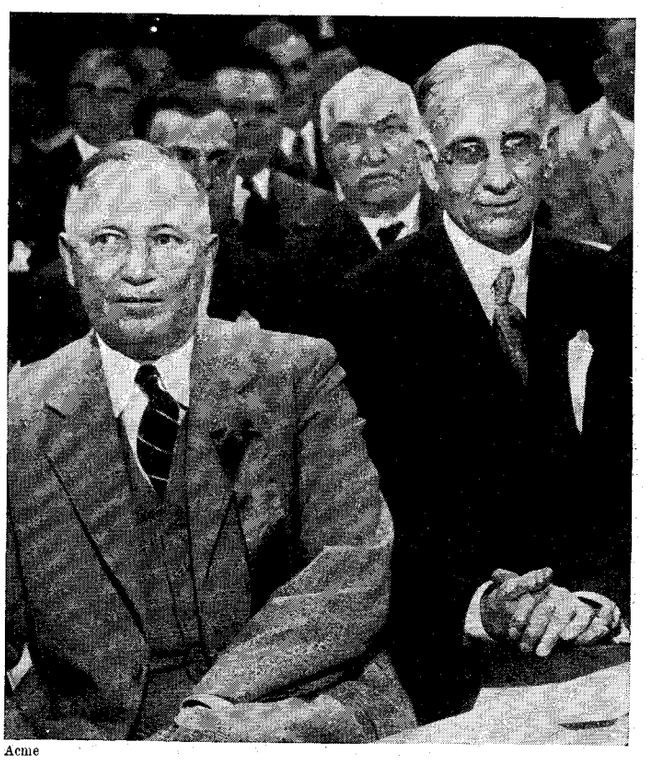


Wide World

Honoring the first great leader of the Republican Party: Members of the "Grass Roots" Conference and G.A.R. veterans laying a wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb at Springfield

Acme

Women delegates were plentiful: Mrs. J. I. Poole, left, and Mrs. G. A. Kininmonth, both from Kansas



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Harrison E. Spangler, left, organizer of the Conference, and Arthur M. Hyde, member of the Hoover Cabinet

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND COMMENT

Peek Removal Another Victory for Secretary Hull; Fishery Group Seeks to Change Thanksgiving Day; Patronage System Costing Nation $100,000,000 Yearly

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George N. Peek

President Roosevelt's abolition of the office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade removes George N. Peek from the State Department, and scores another triumph for the patient Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In private conversation, the former Tennessee Senator, an old-line Democrat, has made no secret of his irritation at having in his Department an official who not only had access to the President, but who stood for the opposite of Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade policy.

* * *

Mr. Peek, one of the so-called Baruch men who were so active in the early days of the New Deal, was the second such unwelcome Presidential appointee to be lodged in the State Department. The other was Prof. Raymond Moley.

Mr. Hull, after his open clash with Mr. Moley during the London Economic Conference in 1933, asked the President to choose between him and Mr. Moley. The professor went to the editorship of Vincent Astor's magazine *Today*, and Mr. Hull stayed at the State Department.

Mr. Peek arrived to take the place, in a sense, of Mr. Moley, after the "brain trust" forced the first shake-up in the AAA. Mr. Peek, it will be remembered, had run afoul of the "brain trust" in his administration of the AAA. When the "brain trust" also collided with his successor, Chester C. Davis, but for different reasons, it was the "brain trust" which was ousted.

* * *

Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, the most outstanding of the original "brain trusters" to remain in the Government, has, to-day, nothing whatever to do with the AAA. He is devoting his time entirely to the new land-use program. Mr. Tugwell wants nothing so much as to be left alone. Recently, he carried that desire to the point of asking, as his office, one of the old buildings on the fringes of Washington which had been vacated in the concentration of government offices in the magnificent new buildings rising in down-town Washington.

* * *

Outstanding among the fruits of the multifarious activities of Secretary Roper's Department of Commerce is a report of his Fishery Advisory Committee, headed by Bernarr McFadden, the publisher. President Roosevelt, it is said, thought the Committee was joking when it sent him, recently, a recommendation that hereafter he change Thanksgiving from the last Thursday to the last Tuesday in November.

The Committee, however, was, and is, serious. Its explanation is that people eat so much turkey on Thanksgiving, that they have no appetite for fish on Friday. The result is bad for the fish-business of the United States. "The Committee wishes to call attention to the fact," said the report, "that, in 1930, 1931, and 1932, Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, and the Fourth of July all fell on Thursday, and Friday. This happens every seven years, and Thanksgiving comes on Thursday every year.

* * *

The McFadden Committee, comprising "representatives of all phases of the fishery industry from various parts of the country," proposes, further, in all earnestness, that *Uncle Sam* shall take $100,000 from his relief-funds, and spend it in teaching housewives and others, how to cook fish.

* * *

New Dealers, who feel that the long-range economic outlook is more dubious than the average person realizes, call Harry L. Hopkins the "bulwark of capitalism." This is on the theory that the preservation of the present system depends, in large part, upon the handling of the great army of unemployed.

Mr. Hopkins is the key-man in the President's organization for spending the new $4,000,000,000 Works-Relief Fund. In his refusal to approve many projects, however meritorious—even upon recommendation of fellow New Deal leaders—unless the projects promise to give substantial, direct employment, he has the backing of mayors who, daily, come face to face with the relief problem.

But he wins this backing at the expense of the good-will of Members of Congress, who want substantial projects for their home-States or districts. Big business houses, which would hope to win substantial contracts, are also in the pressure for approval of various big projects. These interests, it is explained, believe that the labor-question will take care of itself, if the big works get under way.

Mr. Hopkins has little faith in the promise of "indirect employment." He believes most of that goes to workers already employed, in more hours. Colleagues in the New Deal have protested to the President that Mr. Hopkins is holding up a large number of worthy projects.

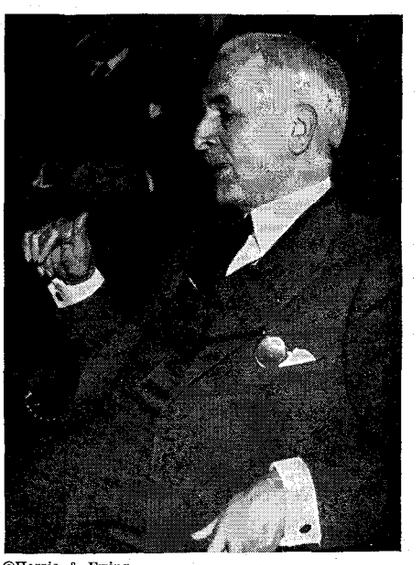
It is bringing the Administration closer to a decision as to whether it is going to spend the major part of its fund on capital investments, which constitute a continuing charge, and are likely to compete with private enterprise, or on direct civil-works, in a frank realization that the United States henceforth must plan to take care of a permanent army of unemployed, estimated by some as high as 6,000,000.

* * *

Patronage, local, State, and national, costs the nation's taxpayers a grand total of $100,000,000 a year. This estimate, according to Civil Service Commissioner Leonard D. White, is conservative. Realization of this utter waste of money is largely responsible for the new campaign in favor of the merit-system. Of merit, as opposed to spoils, Mr. White says: "The difference between the two systems is fundamental. They are opposed irreconcilably."

* * *

Somewhere, between here and San Diego, the Government's most unusual employee is relaxing in a Pullman-car, nearing his 2,000,000th mile of travel for *Uncle Sam*. He is Charles F. Anderson, who recently broke into the papers. Postmaster General Farley sent him to Little America to straighten out the philatelists' mail carried on the Byrd expedition. Anderson has been with the Government forty-four years. For the last forty he has traveled 45,000 miles annually, a total of 1,800,000 miles, equal to seventy-two trips around the world.



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Secretary of State Hull

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Topics in Brief

THE French Cabinet looks like a revolving table.—*Ohio State Journal.*

CHINA'S two major problems may be listed as erosion and Japan.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

EVERYBODY is very busy dropping the codes they weren't obeying anyhow.—*New York Sun.*

AFTER all, might it not be well to streamline the Constitution just a bit?—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

WE still believe some preacher is missing a great opportunity by not biting a snake.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

ONE look at his mustache should convince any diplomat that Hitler would not change his mind.—*Toledo Blade.*

HITLER should remember that some one sooner or later always "takes" the challenger.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

THAT Court ruling may restore the alphabet to its fundamental use of making words rather than debts.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IT is said Huey Long gets only $25,000 a year. He makes a noise like a fellow who gets $50 a week.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A CONGRESSMAN always faithfully represents that group of his constituents who scare him most.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

PROPOSAL has been duly made that buncombe be excluded from *The Congressional Record.* Looks like a move to abolish this periodical.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

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Fido Just Will Be Playful
—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

AN old-timer is the one who can remember when the only national problem was the tariff.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

THE French have the right idea. If you don't like the Government, wait five minutes.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

"LADY GODIVA Shocks Broadway."—Head-line. Gosh! You reckon she was smoking a pipe?—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE Young Republican movement may be based on the theory that the young ones have nothing to forget.—*Louisville Times.*

As a general thing, it is wise to get your advice from those who have failed and know the reason why.—*Dallas Morning News.*

New Exhibit in the Hall of Fame
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A POLITICIAN'S life is no bed of roses. By the time he finds out what the people want, they want something else.—*Mobile Register.*

A MODEL for mothers is the Kansas woman who told the judge that she never struck her children except in self-defense. —*Springfield Union.*

YES, Ethel, this alphabet stuff is all right if not carried too far, but calling the Ship of State the SOS just wouldn't do.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.*

THE new generation knows nothing of chain-letters. It never sent a request for a three-day leave, via military channels, to Headquarters, A.E.F.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

GENERAL GOERING'S pet lion is said to be a practical joker. The laugh, however, will be on the lion some day if it mistakes Der Fuehrer for another visitor. — *Buffalo Courier-Express.*

"But I Still Love You!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

"BLUE EAGLE Substitute Taking Form." —Head-line. It will probably resemble a hen rampant on a nest of code-storage eggs. —*Miami Herald.*

MANY a consumer who is denouncing chiselers also is looking for a place to buy fifteen-cent cigarettes for eight cents.—*Louisville Times.*

THE Republicans are in double trouble—they have to find new planks for a platform and then find a candidate to stand on them. —*Tampa Tribune.*

LOOKING over the merry countenances in the Dionne photos, we have an odd feeling that there must be a sixth sister who does the bawling.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

A NOTE containing a dime turned up at the White House. There was doubt at first whether it was a chain-letter or a remittance on the French debt.—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

SCIENTISTS now threaten to take all surprize out of the weather, thereby dealing the final blow to the slowly dying art of conversation.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

LEST it be forgotten, the country intrusted the job of running the Government to President Roosevelt and not to the Townsends, Longs, Coughlins, and Patmans.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PHILADELPHIA Magistrate says adverse report of State and city law officers on conduct of the office is "vague, garbled, one-sided and incomplete." Why use four words to say "Ouch"?—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

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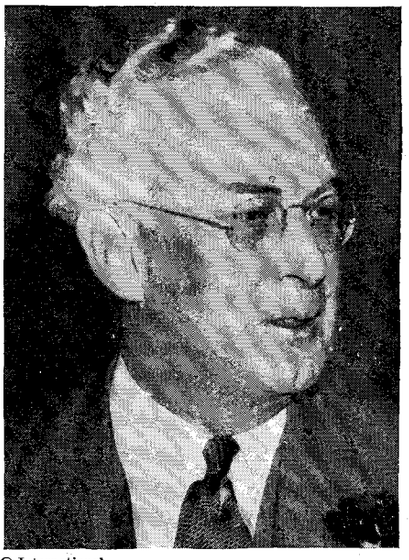
Birth Control Before the Medicos

American Medical Association, Recognizing the Issue for the First Time, After Four Successively Unsuccessful Attempts, Agrees to Make a Study of Artificial Limitation of Progeny



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Dr. Jonathan Campbell Meakins

Before the 175 members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, last week, rose Dr. George W. Kosmak, of New York, to present, in vigorous, clipped speech, the first of six resolutions by State medical societies, and a round dozen sent by county and miscellaneous medical societies, requesting the powerful national medical association to clarify the doctor's position with regard to birth control.

Doctor Kosmak's plea was not an individual gesture: he was delegated by the Medical Society of the State of New York to present its resolution, adopted last May 13 at a meeting in Albany, New York.

"State and Federal legislation governing control of reproduction is conflicting, and renders certain phases of medical practise illegal," declared the resolution; "it is important that the medical profession, as a whole, should undertake to clarify and lead in the solution of these questions . . . the importance of such control in medical practise, where it constitutes a therapeutic measure, is obvious to all medical men."

Following Doctor Kosmak, Dr. William R. Brooksher, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, read the resolution adopted by the Arkansas Medical Society on April 17:

Certain sections of the United States Penal Code, dealing with artificial birth limitation, "seriously reflect on the integrity and probity of the medical profession . . . hamper physicians in obtaining supplies, and prevent them from giving adequate advice even in cases where control is necessary to conserve health or life itself . . . prevent publication of birth-control information in medical text-books and journals . . . constitute unwarranted interference by the Federal Government with the right of each State to control the practise of medicine as it may see fit."

Dr. Henry C. Macatee, of Washington, D. C., read the resolution sent by the District of Columbia Medical Society, saying:

"The medical profession and the public have a right to look to the American Medical Association to assume a rôle of leadership in both the scientific and legal phases of all branches of medical practise. The subject of birth control is seriously in need of scientific study and investigation."

Forestalled Four Times

Four times previously, in successive years, had such pleas been presented to the American Medical Association. Each time action was forestalled, partly, it has been presumed, because about one-third of the members of the House of Delegates, the ruling body of the Association, are Roman Catholics, to whose faith birth control is repugnant.

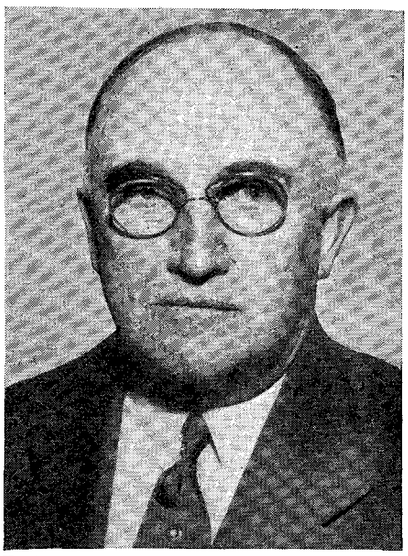
But, during those four years, the voices of persons requesting adequate, scientific birth-control information has risen to a clamor. Hundreds of preparations, bearing no medical sanction, have appeared on the market, have been flamboyantly advertised, and offered throughout the country. Medical practitioners have been besieged for sound advice, the giving of which would have been illegal, in many cases, even if the doctor had known what suggestions to offer.

Committee Appointed

This year, the House of Delegates deliberated the matter for a day and a half, finally announced a unanimous decision to appoint a committee of doctors to study the whole question, in its legal and medical aspects, for report to the Association at its annual meeting next year. Tho this decision can not be interpreted as a declaration either for or against birth control, simple recognition of the problem by the American Medical Association is considered highly significant, and probably will lead to changes in present State and national regulations which all the non-medical proponents of birth control have been unable to bring about.

That many of the nation's women are sympathetic with the physician's predicament was evidenced when word was received from Detroit that the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention there, had adopted a resolution favoring dissemination of scientifically-regulated birth-control information through the mails. (A detailed account of this action is given on page 20.—Editor.)

Credit for forcing action belongs to members of State medical societies who have been working for it, and particularly, to a new organization, founded this year, under the lengthy title: "The National Medical Committee on Federal and State Contraceptive Legislation." This committee, not connected with any other organization, is composed of about 200 prominent physicians. The Chairman is Dr. Fred L. Adair, of Chicago; the Secretary, Dr. Prentiss Wilson, of Washington, D. C. This spring the committee sent a letter to every State and county medical organization in the country, asking the adoption of resolutions urging the American Medical Association to act. The number of petitions resulting kept the birth-control question from being tabled again this year.



Keystone

Dr. James S. McLester

American Group's Head

A second high point of the convention, which was held jointly with the Canadian Medical Association, and attended by 8,000 American and 2,000 Canadian physicians, was the installation of Dr. James S. McLester, of Birmingham, Alabama, as President of the American Medical Association.

The new leader of American medicine is fifty-eight, but looks younger. His black hair, now turning gray, is thin on top. He speaks with a Southern accent, is dignified, but friendly. In his spare time he likes motoring, and drives far and fast. He gives as his motto: "If you want to get somewhere, start early, drive fast and don't stop." In medicine, he is a specialist in nutrition; his reputation in that field is international. In August he will leave for Russia, where he will attend the International Conference on Physiology, held in honor of the famous Russian physiologist Pavlov.

He responded to his new position last week with an address on "Nutrition and the Future of Man," reviewing the enormous fund of new knowledge about the effect of diet upon the stature, health, mental and

(Continued on page 30)

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Spider Not So Deadly

Science Doubts That Nip of Black-Widow Is Fatal

No eight-legged creature has received so much publicity lately as the black-widow, a small, long-limbed spider, which bears on its abdomen a red or yellow spot, shaped like an hour-glass.

Last summer this arachnid was hunted in Colorado, New Mexico, and California, branded as a deadly menace. Lately, there has been a campaign against the black-widow in Louisiana, and other Southern States. Its bite has been described as deadlier than that of the rattlesnake. Word-of-mouth reports have it that the venom is ten times more powerful than the copper-head's. The black-widow is supposed to be lurking in unexpected places, ready to deal its luckless victim a bite from which he probably will not recover.

Widow Not So Black

From Fresno, California, word comes that the black-widow may not be as black as painted. Its bite is poisonous and serious, to be sure, but Drs. J. M. Frawley and H. M. Ginsburg, who have studied fifty-two cases of spider-bite, treated at the Fresno County General Hospital, reported to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* that in the records of the hospital they could find no instance in which an adult had died from such a bite.

They conceded that the bite might be worse with young children, and had heard of a case in which an adult, drinking heavily at the time, had died of a bite.

A magnesium-sulfate treatment, used at the Fresno hospital, usually causes all symptoms of spider-bite to disappear soon.

A Step Further

Carrying the story a step further, Dr. Linn J. Boyd, Professor of Medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, reported recently, before the American Institute of Homeopathy, that the black-widow's poison may be a boon, used. Diluted in 10,000 parts of normal salt-solution, and injected hypodermically, it has been used experimentally with success in treating angina pectoris. The treatment does not cure, he said, but, in some cases, appears to give relief.

Study Bee's "Sweet Tooth"

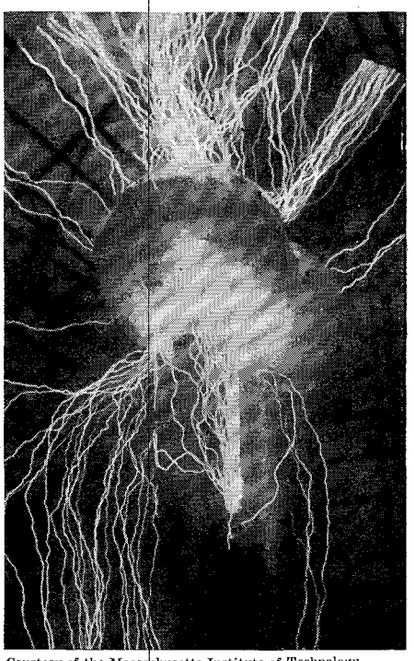
Tho they deal in nectar and honey all their lives, bees do not have as sensitive a "sweet tooth" as human beings, it has been discovered by Prof. Karl von Frisch, of Munich.

Science Service reported last week that Professor von Frisch had "trained" bees to expect supplies of ordinary cane-sugar-solution at a given place. When they became used to visiting it regularly, he cut down the strength of the solution. The lowest concentration the bees could detect as sweet was about 2 per cent. sugar. Human beings get a sweet taste from sugar-solutions only one-fifth that strong.

Harnessing Lightning to Get Radium

Boston Tech's Huge High-Voltage Generator and World's Largest Vacuum Tube to Be Used in Atomic Transmutation Experiments

Since the French physicists Jean-Frédéric Joliot and his wife Irène Curie-Joliot, daughter of the late Marie Curie, discovered how to make some ordinary elements radio-active, eighteen months ago, physicists and



Courtesy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Electrical discharge of the Van de Graaff electrostatic apparatus at Round Hill, Massachusetts, where it is housed in an air-ship hangar

chemists have been attempting to produce sufficient quantities of these new elements to try their value in treating malignant diseases, such as cancer.

The difficulty is that only a few atoms of the element become radioactive under the bombardment of atomic bullets. Two things are needed: higher voltages to increase the number and power of the bombarding particles, and a quick method of separating or concentrating the radioactive atoms after they have received the activating treatment.

Concentrating Atoms

Recently a promising method of concentrating radioactive atoms was announced in the British scientific magazine *Nature* by Prof. F. A. Paneth and J. W. J. Fay, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. By carrying out the atomic transmutation in the presence of an electric field, they have been able to concentrate 20,000-fold the radioactive material produced in a gaseous arsenic compound.

The radioactive arsenic produced has a "half-period" of about a day, long enough to permit practical use of the substance in medical treatments.

In ordinary bombardment, with such particles as neutrons derived from beryllium, about one in a million atoms is transmuted to the radioactive kind. If concentration makes it possible to produce a material containing 20,000 such radioactive atoms in every million atoms of substance, the strength of the radiations given off may approach that of small doses of radium.

As used in hospitals, radium is not pure, but usually is in the form of a salt, containing much non-active material.

Not Very Practical

Concentration of artificial radioactive atoms can not be very practical, however, until apparatus is at hand for the activation of large quantities of raw material at low cost. A fortnight ago, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, revealed that bombardment experiments soon will begin with the huge high-voltage generator built by Dr. Robert Van de Graaff, and his associates, Drs. Lester and Chester Van Atta.

This consists of two towers, atop which are large metal balls on which the charge, generated electrostatically, is collected. Between the balls will be placed the world's largest vacuum tube, a foot in diameter and twenty feet long, divided into five sections.

It will be provided internally with specially designed metal shields to act somewhat like lenses in focusing the highly-charged particles passing through the tube. Starting from one end, the particles will be swept along by the enormous voltage. At tremendous velocities they will strike, at the other end, a target of the substance to be bombarded.

One section of the vacuum tube, which is being made of a fiber-like material called textolite, has been completed. Preliminary tests are proceeding satisfactorily, and the physicists of M.I.T. expect soon to begin experiments in atomic transmutation on a large scale.

They will have electrical pressures up to 7,000,000 volts at their command, and, with this, should be able to produce the quantities of artificial radioactive material required by the new concentration method.

Powerful Rays

The gamma rays given off by some of the new artificial radioactive materials are considerably more powerful than those from natural sources. Three weeks ago, in *The Physical Review*, Dr. Charles C. Lauritsen and H. R. Crane, Leo P. Delsasso, and W. A. Fowler, of the California Institute of Technology, reported that beryllium, when bombarded with protons, the nuclei of hydrogen atoms, emits gamma rays nearly two and a half times as penetrating as those from the most powerful natural source of these rays, thorium C″ (C double prime). By bombarding the element lithium with protons, Doctor Lauritsen obtained even more powerful gamma rays: nearly seven times as penetrating as those from thorium C″.

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Women's Clubs Hold National Convention

Meeting of the General Federation at Detroit Advocates Legal Dissemination of Scientific Birth-Control Information Through Mails; World Court Adherence Is Again Indorsed

Wide World

Leaders of General Federation of Women's Clubs at Detroit convention: (left to right, seated) *Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, Tulsa, Oklahoma, President; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Brockton, Massachusetts, and Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, Lima, Ohio;* (standing, left to right) *Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Edward Hammett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin*

After she had surveyed all the preparations made for the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Detroit, a Michigan delegate confided to a friend that but one thing more was needed.

"We need," she whispered, "a table where women can make up their minds."

However, the anticipated difficulty did not arise. The delegates, representing about 2,000,000 women, went through the prepared program without a hitch. Apparently they had no trouble in making up their minds.

They adopted, by a large majority, a resolution favoring the legal dissemination of scientifically regulated birth-control information through the mails.

In Atlantic City, on the same day, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, the largest organization of physicians in the world, adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to study the question of birth control, and to make a preliminary report to the House of Delegates next year (see page 18).

No Indorsement

In neither instance, it should be noted, was there a declaration in favor of birth control. As the action was recorded in Detroit, Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, of Chester, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Department of Legislation, emphasized that the organization had not indorsed birth control.

She pointed out that the resolution advocated only an amendment to the Federal code which makes it a felony to send birth-control information through the mails.

"This action," she said, "imposes no responsibility upon an individual. It is neither political nor religious. We stand for law enforcement. We are hereby simply indorsing an amendment to the penal code of our Government."

Economics of the Issue

On the day before, Mrs. John M. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, President of the Pennsylvania Federation, said that "economic conditions make birth control imperative for all classes. It is absurd for thinking women to sit silently by while doctors and legislators, priests and preachers, fuss and squabble over a law which has primarily to do with us."

Others, too, took up the cudgels. "The Federal Government lays down the law to families on relief about the amount of money they are to have," said Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, of Lima, Ohio, and a member of the Ohio Relief Commission. "Why should it not have the right to help the family limit its size?" Mrs. George Palmer, of Springfield, Illinois, stated that 85 per cent. of the 300,000 children born in 1933 were in families on relief-rolls.

Some Objections

However, there were some voices raised in objection to the birth-control resolution. Mrs. David S. Long, of Harrisonville, Missouri, wife of a physician, and a social worker of twenty years' experience, declared that she had changed her mind, and was convinced that the only result of such legislation would be to profit the commercial companies dealing in contraceptives.

Another danger was anticipated by Miss Frances Cassard Dodge, of New York City, a junior delegate, who was graduated last June from Oberlin College, and is studying for a Master's degree at the Union Theological Seminary.

"We who are in college," she said, "realize that this information can be had by students who have no intention of marrying. We feel, therefore, that to send it through the mails would only make it accessible to still more people who should not have it, and that it should be restricted to physicians who can demand proof of their right to obtain it."

Matters of National Import

Turning its attention to other matters of national import, the General Federation of Women's Clubs reaffirmed the Federation's indorsement of American Adherence to the World Court, with only thirty-nine voting nay.

Other resolutions receiving favorable action were: Urging State Federations to take up with local and State health-boards the establishing of more effective cancer-control; urging the membership to indorse educational and legislative activities for universal finger-printing, as a means of protection against criminals; recommending support by the State Federations of Federal appropriations for child health and welfare; indorsing legislation pending before Congress to give residents of the District of Columbia full citizenship; reaffirmation of the principles of American Government as opposed to Communism, Fascism, "or other systems tending to undermine the right of free expression of ideas, or to set up dictatorships of either individuals or Government"; and expressing approval of antilynching legislation.

The New President

All the delegates were keyed up over the election of a President to succeed Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole. After a hot contest, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, whose ancestry is one-eighth Indian, was elected by a vote of 846 to 538 over Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, of Lima, Ohio.

In addition to being active in club-affairs as a member, a President of the Oklahoma State Federation from 1917 to 1919, and a Director of the General Federation from 1918 to 1922, Mrs. Lawson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society, a trustee of Tulsa University, and a member of the Board of Regents of Oklahoma College for Women.

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"G Men" in Action, Crime's Trail Gets Hotter

Swift Work of Federal Special Agents in Solving Weyerhaeuser Kidnaping Brings Praise From America's Press and Predictions That Abduction Soon Will Be Abandoned

The country generously applauded the fast and brilliant work of the "G Men" in solving the kidnaping of nine-year-old George Philip Weyerhaeuser. [See "What's the Name, Please?" on page 38 for origin of the term "G Men."] The early arrest of two suspected kidnapers, and the recovery of a large part of the ransom, illustrate the fact that kidnaping is becoming increasingly dangerous and unprofitable.

An avenging nemesis, represented in the personnel of the Department of Justice's Division of Investigation takes to the trail, and the kidnapers are harried at every turn, with every man's hand raised against them. The score of solutions, arrests, and convictions is heavily in favor of the men whose training and facilities make them peculiarly adept in running criminals to earth. All the forty cases on which they worked since passage of the "Lindbergh Law" gave them the necessary authority have been at least partly solved.

But a question brought to the front when kidnaping became a major crime arises again as a problem in moral philosophy. It is whether payment of ransom should be prevented, so that all possibility of financial gain from kidnaping would be removed.

The Cuban Government is said to have prevented payment of the $300,000 ransom demanded for the return of Señor San Miguel, tho the real reason the Cuban Government clamped down in the negotiations is said not to have been to save Señor Miguel's fortune, but because it was feared the ransom would go to political opponents of the current régime.

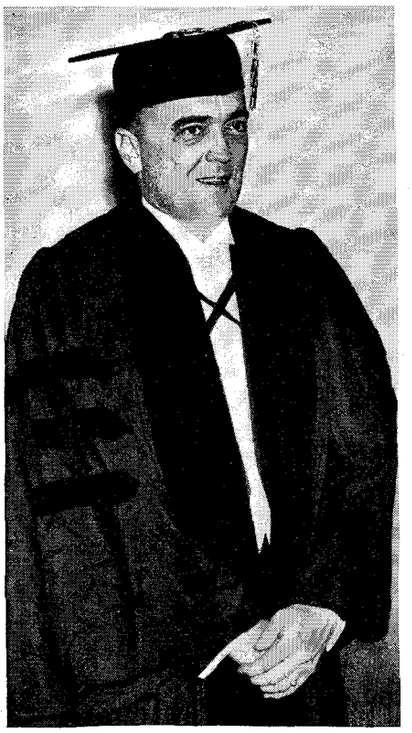
Newspaper Views

"Theoretically," said the Hartford *Courant*, "the Cuban method of dealing with kidnapers is ideal. . . . But the difficulty in the United States lies not in the theory, which is sound enough, but in putting the theory into practise. In all probability, no police force is hard-boiled enough to sentence an innocent victim to death, or even to take steps that might increase the victim's danger."

Falling in with the theory, the Lynchburg *News*, owned by Senator Carter Glass, said that there is only one way in which kidnaping can be prevented. "It is to prohibit the payment of ransom under any circumstances. If any person, child or adult, is kidnaped, the law should step in and take charge.

"It should act in place of parents, or relatives, or friends, and its first act should be the announcement that, come what might, there would be no ransom-payment. . . . Then, and only then, would children throughout the land be safe from this danger, and parents be able to have peace of mind.

"We have tried one course, the so-called humane course, and we still have kidnapings, and will continue to have them. To-day there are in this country many potential kidnap-victims—and some of them are going to be kidnaped, and, perhaps, murdered. Our first thought should be the safety of these, and not merely of the one at the moment in the clutches of greed-sodden brutes."



Wide World

J. Edgar Hoover, No. 1 "G Man," takes time out from tracking down public enemies to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at George Washington University

The Human Element

According to the Portland *Morning Oregonian*, several men holding high judicial and law-enforcement positions in Portland expressed the opinion that payers of ransoms were as deserving of prosecution as the kidnapers, on the ground that they were guilty of collusion in paying the ransom.

The Morning Oregonian had no patience with the theory. Setting aside the fact that no jury would ever be found to convict a family similarly circumstanced, it said:

"It is too much to ask of fathers and mothers who are half-crazed with horror and fear, and who would be ostracized by society during the rest of their lives, if they did take the harsh Roman attitude demanded of them."

A noted woman writer, the Tacoma *Daily Ledger* reported, demanded that the authorities get the kidnapers, "even tho it means the death of the child to get the gang."

"Those who write, think, or say, such things, either are brutally callous, or densely ignorant of human nature, and unthinking," retorted *The Daily Ledger*.

Speaking in the highest terms of the "G Men," the Tacoma paper went on to say: "It is gratifying to every decent instinct that these cool criminal-hunters were also men endowed with the instincts of humanity, and that they counted the welfare of a child as above the pursuit of their immediate calling.

"So long as little George Weyerhaeuser was in the hands of the criminals, the 'G Men' refrained from action, and therein they demonstrated their superiority over the few who were urging relentless pursuit no matter what the cost might be. In that they (and the police) are entitled to the commendation of all reasonable people who place the life of a child above all other considerations."

However, there is such satisfaction with the work of the "G Men" that most people would probably agree with the opinion of the Providence *News-Tribune*—that "if the 'G Men,' aided by State and local police the country over, continue their excellent record, it may be the day will come when kidnaping will become too dangerous even for desperate men to attempt."

"Get Their Man"

In similar vein, *The Christian Science Monitor* observed that "not so long ago people were wondering how kidnapers could be so cruel. Now they are wondering how they can be so foolish. For, with a modernized system of detection closing in on lawbreakers, the trail of crime is getting hotter all the time."

"The record is an imposing one," said the Fargo *Forum*. "In their work the operatives have cooperated with and received the cooperation of local law enforcement authorities everywhere. The certainty that the authorities will 'get their man' and that punishment will be swift and sure, and commensurate with the crime committed, is the only language which those so depraved as to perpetrate such heinous crimes can understand."

The Rochester *Times-Union* observed that "the main reason why the 'G Men' are getting results is because they are unbribable, educated, intelligent, animated by an extraordinary *esprit de corps*, commanded by a brilliant general, and—they never quit, they never give up. Sooner or later they get their men. And, when they get them, they have the evidence to convict."

Just so, they have evidence to convict. But *The Daily Oklahoman* complained that the miscreants who kidnaped little George Weyerhaeuser "are alive. The kidnapers (sic) of the Lindbergh babe are alive also. The Kellys and the Baileys and the other kidnapers of recent years are alive. Who can name a major kidnaper who is not alive on this balmy June morning of 1935?"

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By the Way

A hundred thousand children marched in the recent 106th anniversary parade of the Brooklyn Protestant Sunday School Union. The children were divided into twenty-seven divisions, each taking a different line of march. The Sunday School Union is one of the oldest institutions in Brooklyn.

* * *

All oppositionist Protestant pastors who had been sent to concentration camps for defying the Nazis have been released.

* * *

For nearly forty-five years Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, wife of the British Prime Minister, has played an important part in building up the career of her husband. She expressed their political ideals as follows, according to the Associated Press: "We believe that in politics, as in everything else, one must just 'follow the light' as one sees it. The mainspring of my husband's life and mine is the same. We want to do something for others before we pass on, not to leave everything just as we found it."

* * *

Peter Koinange, son of Koinange Wa Mbiyu, a chief in Britain's Kenya Colony, Africa, titular head of the Kikuyu tribe of 1,000,000 farmers and herdsmen, and senior chieftain of 2,000,000 more in neighboring tribes, has received his diploma from Ohio Wesleyan University. His family is not rich, and the future ruler paid his way through college by cooking, making speeches, and working in a camp in the vacation season. "I made up my mind to come to America to learn the white man's ways," he said, "so that I might be better equipped to deal with our white friends back in Kenya Colony when I succeed my father."

* * *

Overcome with joy at the Chaco truce, Señora Belisario Rivarola, wife of Paraguay's Minister of the Interior, and Señora Tomás Manuel Elio, wife of Bolivia's Foreign Minister, embraced at a cathedral-mass for peace in Buenos Aires. They had accompanied their husbands to the Argentine capital for the meeting of the Pan-American Commercial Conference and the negotiations to end the three-year conflict in the Gran Chaco. Señora Elio has four sons in the field.

* * *

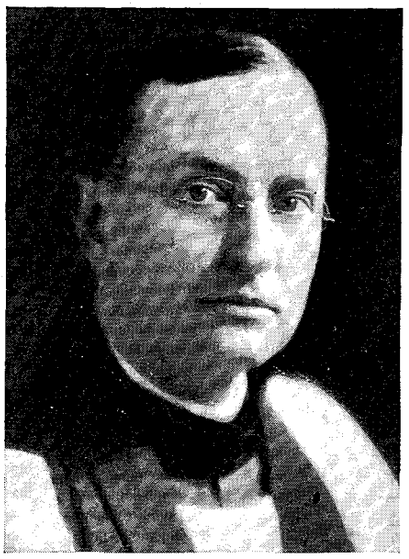
In a baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Sydney K. Evans declared there was "good reason to believe that our national pastime is not baseball or football, but the all-year-game of, in rough phrase, 'passing the buck.'" The sermon was in the nature of a farewell-address, as Chaplain Evans was soon to leave the service in which he has spent twenty-eight years, the last six as the ranking chaplain in the service.

* * *

The Boy Scouts' National Jamboree will be held in Washington, D. C., from August 21 to August 30. Scouts from other countries are expected to attend.

Premarital Schooling Urged

Church Group Suggests Ministers Inform Prospective Brides and Bridegrooms on Needs for a Permanent Love



Underwood

Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins

Young couples who have made up their minds about each other should be schooled in the difficult art of marriage, urges the report of the Committee on Marriage and the Home, of the Federal Council of Churches. The report is consonant with the modern attitude toward marriage in most of the larger denominations now.

Ministers, who have been too lax in the past in this respect, said the report, should ascertain from prospective husbands and wives, whether they understood the nature of permanent love, whether they were in sympathy with the distinctive aims of Christian marriage, and whether they had adequate knowledge of sexual relationship in marriage; the responsibility of parenthood, and the "spacing of children for the protection of the health of mothers, and the welfare of the whole family."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, Professor of Pastoral Theology at General Theological Seminary, headed the Committee, and the Rev. Dr. L. Foster Wood was its Executive Secretary.

Should Interview Couples

"While the chief responsibility for the ultimate success of marriages must rest, mainly, with those who enter into them," said the report, "the pastor is bound, by the nature of his position as a man of God, to treat each marriage as a matter of utmost importance. He can hardly claim to have done this unless he interviews his couples carefully and wisely.

"As a civil official, temporarily acting with the power of the State, the minister brings the couple in a union which is legally binding, but it is much more in accord with the genius of his function as a religious leader that he should help them enter into a marriage that is spiritually vital.

"There is little value in blaming the individual pastor who is merely following an unfortunate tradition, and is often a victim of unfavorable circumstances for which he is not entirely responsible.

"But when we think of the ministry as a group, the conclusion is inescapable that most Protestant ministers in America are lending themselves to a careless type of marriage procedure."

However, the Committee sounded an encouraging note in observing that the number of ministers attempting "to make marriage really sacred" is increasing, and that, "judging from results already achieved in limited areas, there would seem to be a fair chance of stemming the tide of divorce, of raising the standards of marriage, and of enhancing the prestige of the Church."

The Committee noted that the danger of hasty marriages was illustrated by the records of Los Angeles. California law requires an interval of three days between the application, and the granting of a marriage license. Of 20,000 couples applying for licenses in a single year, 1,200, or 6 per cent., changed their minds during the required interval. From this, the Committee construed that a considerable percentage of young couples could be saved from mistaken marriage.

Medical Examination Urged

Another recommendation of the Committee goes a step further, by suggesting that prospective husbands and wives undergo a medical examination, saying: "Even in the great majority of cases in which a medical examination would reveal no obstacle to marriage, a competent medical adviser can give the couple such valuable help that it is to be desired that physicians should give more attention to premarital counseling, and that a medical examination should become a regular part of the preparation of young people for marriage."

Dr. L. Foster Wood

In emphasizing the influence of religious training in preventing divorce, the report said: "It is of no slight importance that families, in which the members are faithful to their religious duties, show a much smaller, in fact almost negligible, percentage of divorce.

"Young people respond to the highest thoughts of the home which they are to establish, or may be led so to respond. Their love for each other stirs up the best in them, and makes them sensitive to the spiritual appeal. If the minister presents the help of religion to their venture with the earnest wish to build up the life of the two whom he is to unite, he will not only help to safeguard the marriage, but will also be building the true household of God on earth."

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The National Theater Approaches Reality

Federal Funds, Released Through the FERA, Would Make Practical a Pre-Depression Dream, Which Became Starkly Necessary When Unemployment Ravaged Players

The American theater, for five years harassed by depression and looted by motion-pictures, is about to receive the greatest single impetus since the invention of electric light. Government approval of a plan to support nation-wide touring companies of unemployed players, with funds released through FERA, would, in effect, create a national theater under subsidy.

The plan, about to be approved in Washington, is a mixture of several plans submitted since the Roosevelt Administration began. Some were pathetically impractical, some were harshly selfish, some recklessly idealistic, but, in each plan, there existed ideas. These have been culled out, and put together in a program of action which would bring to the legitimate theater a sum somewhere between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000, on a partially, or totally, self-liquidating basis.

Two Plans Submitted

Among the first to submit concrete plans to Washington were Herman Gantvoort, New York theatrical producer, and Miss Eva Le Gallienne, managing head of the Civic Repertory Company of New York. Miss Le Gallienne's proposal had enthusiastic support from Mrs. Roosevelt; the Gantvoort plan had the support of theatrical leaders and, in time, of influential persons within the Administration. This led to the submerging of the Le Gallienne scheme.

Growing distress within the theater led to semiofficial participation by theatrical organizations, such as Actors' Equity Association, and, toward the end, the Legitimate Theater Code Authority took steps which are leading to approval of the plan which would give work to many players, and dot the country with touring companies.

What Administration reluctance there was in the beginning arose out of two points: one, that it would be difficult to select an executive director not open to public criticism, and, two, that whatever plan finally was approved must contain no possibility for personal gain on the part of producers.

Altho government relief-funds had supported rhythmic dance-schools, arrow-head hunting expeditions, and even the now famous boondoggling, it was felt that that theater, to many persons, represented pure frivolity, and an art of consummate superficiality. The Administration made it clear that there must be no opportunity for renewal of the clamor against playful relief-works.

The Gantvoort Plan

The Gantvoort plan contributes the most to the proposed scheme. It was remarkably free of anything but means to help the theater and actor, and contained clauses which made it impossible for any one to derive any personal profit. It was, in sheerest sense, a scheme for creation of a national theater.

It differed from the new plan in that it proposed creation of a managing board of accredited theatrical producers, whereas the Government would insist on the director being a person not connected with the professional theater.

It was likely that Miss Hallie Flanagan, Director of the Vassar Experimental Theater, and a source of great encouragement to playwrights and technicians, would be this person. She has the confidence of important people within the professional theater, and yet remains out of it.

Courtesy of The Old Print Shop, New York

Eliza Crossing the Ice, *from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the greatest touring play in the history of the American theater*

Theatrical Leaders Jubilant

William A. Brady, George M. Cohan, Brock Pemberton, and like leaders of the New York theater, have given support to the Gantvoort plan, and now are jubilant. Two of these, and Frank Gillmore, President of Equity, said so, and more.

"I think we accomplished something," said Mr. Pemberton, "but I had no idea it would work out so quickly."

Mr. Brady, Chairman of the Code Authority, said more, said it bluntly:

"I think that something should be done to preserve the theater. The Government is helping all other businesses, and no business is in worse shape than the theater. If the Government's investment is properly protected, the idea will be a profitable one for all concerned."

In the last sentiment, he struck the core of the matter. It would be largely a gamble. For some years, the theater has been ready to send plays back out on the long-defunct and discouraging road, but it lacked the courage, and the money. A few daring individuals went out, came back, and reported audiences eager for plays, but wary. If the casts were of famous players, and the plays were registered New York successes, profitable tours were indicated. No shoddy could be offered.

No Personal Gain

The Administration may release the funds to the theater on the basis that all, or a great share of it, will come back. It is believed the shrewdly chosen play-properties, wisely cast, will pay their own way, and make enough profit to repay the Government.

Since, under the plan, there is no chance for personal gain, any profits made would, obviously, have to be turned back.

A renaissance on the road would, in time, establish new fame for competent players, bring renewed glamour to old acting pieces. For generations two plays have been the symbols of the touring theater: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "East Lynne." Metropolitan audiences look upon both as delightful fustian, but, for years, there was not a single night in the year that, somewhere, one or both of these were not playing.

The government touring project probably would not countenance plays as aged and tattered as these, but there remains a host of plays, within the compass of this century, which are rich acting pieces, and which might give color to touring on such a large scale.

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Stadium Concerts to Open Season

José Iturbi and Willem van Hoogstraten to Conduct Symphonic Programs; Alexander Smallens to Direct Opera and Ballet

The eighteenth season of the Stadium Concerts begins in New York on Wednesday evening, June 26, with an elaborate schedule of concert, opera, and ballet to continue nightly for eight weeks through Tuesday, August 20. The program, as usual, will be under direction of Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheim, Chairman of the

Alexander Smallens

concerts which will take place at Lewisohn Stadium.

Each week will be divided into three parts: three nights to be given over to symphonic programs under the direction of José Iturbi and Willem van Hoogstraten; two nights each to opera and ballet under the baton of Alexander Smallens.

The orchestra, of course, will be the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York. Mr. Iturbi will have the podium the first five weeks of the season, and Mr. van Hoogstraten the last three.

The Program

The program, according to Mr. Smallens, will include the following operas and singers:

"Aïda," June 27 and 28, with Rosa Tentoni in the title rôle; Paul Althouse as *Rhadames* and Cyrena Van Gordon as *Amneris*.

"Faust," July 4 and 5; "Boris Godunof," July 11 and 12; "La Bohème," July 18 and 19; "La Traviata," July 25 and 26; "La Tosca," August 1 and 2; "Prince Igor," August 8 and 9; "Carmen," August 15 and 16.

"Boris" and "Igor" will be sung with the Art of Musical Russia Company, the organization which cooperated with the Stadium last summer, and which sang a series of Russian operas in New York last winter. A large ballet has been engaged for the Polovtsian Dances in "Prince Igor."

The Fokine Ballet, which drew unprecedented and vociferous audiences to the Stadium last summer, has been engaged for four pairs of performances at which the great masterpieces of the Russian choreographic repertoire will be given.

For the opening appearance, on July 1 and 2, the Fokine group will dance "Harlequin," to the music of Beethoven, "Spectre de la Rose," and the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."

The American ballet, which had an auspicious, experimental beginning on Broadway last season, also has been engaged for several performances during the Stadium season.

The Stadium Concerts will cost $50,000 this year, or more. That sum is essential as a guaranty fund, and the season will open with the fund short $14,000. A committee of fifty ardent supporters of the concerts has been chosen to solicit this sum from persons who give the concerts their patronage.

Festivals Abroad

A month later, July 27, musical attention shifts across the ocean to Salzburg, for the opening there of the annual festival. Bruno Walter opens it this year with "Tristan und Isolde," and, between that day, and September 1, when Max Reinhardt performs the final production of the first part of Goethe's "Faust," the days will be crowded with operas, plays, orchestral concerts, chamber-music serenades, and cathedral-concerts.

Dr. Felix Weingartner, aged Director of the Vienna State Opera, will have charge of "Cosi Fan Tutte," and "The Marriage of Figaro."

Mr. Walter conducts "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Don Giovanni" in addition to "Tristan."

"Rosenkavalier" will be conducted by Joseph Krips. The single performance of Strauss's "Elektra," originally scheduled, has been canceled.

The Mozarteum of Salzburg, which has drawn many American students in summers past, will have its classes during July and August.

The council of the academy is composed of Dr. Paul Graener, Dr. Bernhard Baumgartner, Bruno Walter, and Sir Henry Wood.

Mr. Walter will be guest conductor of the conducting classes.

Other courses will be given in opera-dramatics, opera-staging, dancing, chamber-music, voice, tonefilm, violin, and other string-instruments.

Preceding the Salzburg Festival, an Anton Bruckner Festival will take place on July 26 and 27 in Linz. Mr. Walter will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic Society, and the Mairecker Quartet will play in the marble foyer of the famous abbey of St. Florian.

Art Works in Card Form

Reproductions of Prize-Pieces to Be Ready by Christmas

Next Christmas, if nothing rises to interfere with the plan, the prize-works of America's leading artists, or some of them, will be made available to the public, in card form, at virtually dime-store prices. The American Artists Group, with a membership including such artists as Rockwell Kent, Diego Rivera, and similar persons, is collecting the paintings, etchings, and washes, for a collection of ninety-nine subjects.

Most of the works received thus far have won prizes in exhibitions; some are museum properties. Permission has been received from private owners, and museums, for reproduction of the works.

Members of the group include John Taylor Arms, Peggy Bacon, Fiske Boyd, John E. Costigan, Howard Cook, John Steuart Curry, Adolf Dehn, Harold Denison, Mabel Dwight, Ernest Fiene, Don Freeman, Wanda Gag, Emil Ganso, Eugene Higgins, Victoria Hutson, Eloise Howard, Rockwell Kent, J. J. Lankes, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Dorothy McEntee, Leo J. Meissner, Jerome Myers, Reginald Marsh, T. W. Nason, Edith W. Newton, José Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera, Grant Reynard, Rudolph Ruzicka, Agnes Tait, Harry Wickey, R. W. Woiceske, and Mahonri Young.

Sees Renaissance

"It is the opinion of the artists of our group," said Samuel Golden, Executive Director of the associated artists, "that a

A Rivera card subject

veritable renaissance is taking place in this once purely utilitarian land. The evidences of change are on every side. Through architecture, and the automobile, to the many articles sold for five and ten cents, we note an appreciation of art and an increased good taste modifying all products."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

COUNSEL FOR X——

By Earl Daniels

Put on this tempered mail of quietness
And stand to see what this new day may bring,
For you have sought too long, and feverishly,
Discovering not much of anything.

Case up your hands in gauntlets of hard steel
To guard against the fingers reaching out
For what they should not have, and let your ears
Be helmet-deafened when the people shout.

Be still until a silence settles down
Like that upon the bed of someone dead;
It will be healing after too much sound.
Look not for light, but welcome dark instead.

Wait though the heavy armour irk your flesh
Cutting your shoulders deep into the bone,
Though nothing come of all your quietness
Except the sense of being quite alone.

Be still and wait, until the solitude
Be cool assuaging of a final pain,
When you will wonder how you ever could
Have thought to put that armour off again.

—*American Poetry Journal* (Flushing, Long Island, New York.)

LAST WING

By Loren C. Eiseley

The weed shakes in the morning sun
The warblers cry
Shaking the dew from their ruffled breasts
They leap and fly

Up from the meadow and with that the night
Is gone. The wild air
Takes them, the still vacant blue
Whitens. These fare

Poorly. Their roofs are rainy
Their walls seldom keep
Cold from their little bones; their claws tighten
For a longer sleep.

But up in the morning with a flash of wings
The last lark still throws
Care to the devil. Upon frosty wings
Wildly he goes.

Lunge with him heart, for the last time
Lunge and then sing
You, the homeless, the embittered, the lost one
On the last wing.

—*Voices* (New York.)

CHILD OF GRASS

By Lionel Wiggam

A child of grass, his only need
Is being close to earth. Indeed,
He has no use for love's devices
For whom the fertile dust suffices.

His heart's red blossom cannot wilt,
His happy flesh cannot expire
That with the thunderous wind has built
A shelter knit of stream and fire.

He thrives alike on drouth and flood,
The earth his flesh, the brook his blood.
Granite and moss adorn his shoulder,
His brain is fashioned of the boulder.

He is provident who yields
His body to the stones and streams.
The cooling wood, the fiery fields—
These are his lovers and his dreams.

—*Poetry* (Chicago).

WHY NOT CALL UP AND FIND OUT?

Why wonder and worry, when it's so easy to know? Family and friends are as near as your telephone. A call across the miles brings pleasure both ways. Telephone before you go visiting and avoid disappointment. Telephone your invitations and get an immediate answer. It's quick . . . clear . . . and surprisingly inexpensive. After 7:00 P. M., three-minute, station-to-station calls to most points as little as 35c for 75 miles; 50c for 150 miles; and 75c for 275 miles. Enjoy a pleasant voice-visit tonight.

BELL SYSTEM

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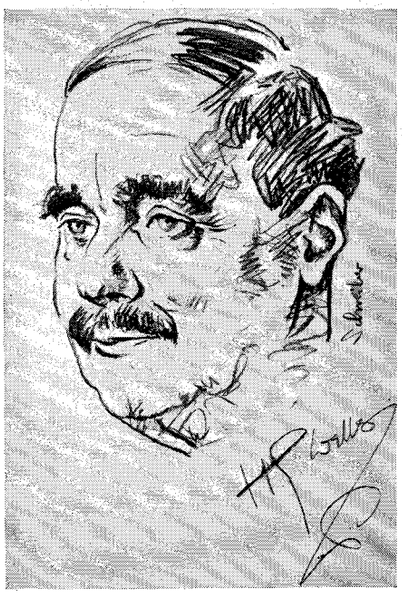
Among the Outstanding Books

The New America: The New World. By H. G. Wells. [New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.25.]

H. G. Wells, who, in 1906, wrote an optimistic book called "The Future in America," has just revisited us, and he is a little less optimistic, but hopeful still. His inevitable book is, at once, an analysis of the state of the world, a report on the prospects in America, and a sermon.



Portrait drawing by Georges Schreiber from *The Bookman*

H. G. Wells

"Modernity speaks English, or Russian," says Mr. Wells, "and it still speaks English best." Russia, he thinks, has lost the élan of revolution; it is becoming static. Germany and Italy are in a state of unproductive hysteria. France "is holding stoutly to the belief that nothing has changed, that there never was any need for anything to change, that under God and *Pertinax*" (an influential and conservative political writer), "with adequate precautions for security, there need be no more change for ever."

If the world is to be saved from war, chaos, and decay, the effort "must be made now, chiefly in English, and the main part of it should come from America."

No Consistent Philosophy

But America is more bewildered, and less hopeful, than on Mr. Wells's previous visit, in April, 1934. He thinks our trouble is due chiefly to the fact that we have faced our difficulties piecemeal, without thinking through a consistent philosophy for the modern world.

Writing before the Supreme Court decision on the NRA, Mr. Wells used a comparison very like President Roosevelt's talk of a "horse-and-buggy age." The visiting social biologist, he says, listening to much current criticism of the New Deal, may comfort himself by imagining the reactions of an anticipatory engineer, with the automobile or the air-plane clear in his mind, confronting a conference of carriage-builders of the eighteenth century:

"He would talk of rubber-tires, speedways, petrol, and external-combustion engines, 200 an hour, and directive wireless. They would think him a lunatic or, at best, a Utopian dreamer, and yet he would be talking of things far more rational and practicable than the slow, pompous, heavily bumping conveyances that they would regard as the ultimate achievements of travel."

Refuse to Face Changes

The most striking characteristic of our modern age, to Mr. Wells's mind, is the terrific rate of change in the speed of communications—interstate and international. Men's minds still refuse to face the changes in the real world.

Mr. Wells vigorously attacks the New Deal, and some of his criticisms sound like those of American Republicans—he calls it a mess of inconsistencies, and objects to the "devitalizing" trend of restrictions upon production—but his remedy is more national planning and organization, not less.

"The only way to get our species out of the social morass for good," he says, "is to take in the slack of unemployment created through efficient production for profit, by immense continuous and expanding public works; by the reconditioning of areas of production, the replanning and rebuilding of entire cities, generously and beautifully, by the secular enrichment, in fact, of our entire terrestrial estate. . . . The correlative to mass-production is social consumption."

"Raucous Voices"

To the "raucous voices" of Father Coughlin and Huey Long, Mr. Wells listened with skepticism. He found the radio priest's mental poverty "disconcerting"; the Senator from Louisiana impressed him only a little more. "His knowledge is limited, his mental movements swift and undisciplined," he sums up; "his ideas and outlook on the world, that of a rather backward Southern Baptist, but, on the whole, I have to admit that I agree that, for some time, he is likely to remain an important voice in the current readjustment of America."

Attack With Ridicule

More ominous than the "raucous voices," Mr. Wells found the "thin and even less explicit" voices of the natural leaders of America. Business men and bankers were refusing to think, or, if they thought, refusing to state their thoughts.

Instead of offering alternatives to the Long and Coughlin programs, they merely ridiculed them. Their only solution was "high prices," which, Mr. Wells suggests, was like boiling the thermometer instead of heating the house. The President was listening, was in a state of suspense, waiting for constructive suggestions from other quarters; but they did not come.

"It is not Communism that threatens America, or any Fascism of a European type," Wells concludes. "These things come in because of the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of the classes and types in charge of affairs in Russia, Germany, and Italy, and their characters were determined by local conditions.

"It seems more probable that an intellectually cruder, and more instinctive sort of revolutionism is likely to appear in America, if this confused inexplicitness, this failure to state, and direct, in a way understandable by the popular mind, on the part of those who should lead in reconstruction, continues."

International Sage

Socialist, idealist, scientist, ex-Fabian, essayist, novelist, propagandist, and prophet, H. G. Wells has become an international sage. His books cover subjects and themes from biology to romantic novel to Utopia. During the War he was a protagonist of that group which interpreted the world conflict as a step toward Utopia; since the War, he has advocated a world State, governed by an intellectual aristocracy.

Not impressive in a crowd, and speaking in a high, thin voice, Wells is short and heavy, with a closely trimmed mustache partly exposing the kindly, sensitive mouth. His features are small; hair, colorless; eyes, pale, smiling, imaginative. Irascible when he dislikes a person, Wells looks tense and strained, seemingly ready to spring in any direction.

Man His Interest

Still attempting to formulate a sane future, he is most intensely interested in Man. Wells divides his time between London and the Riviera.

Energetic despite his sixty-eight years, with a love for sports, he prefers games of his own invention. In his early life, walking was a means of thinking out a story; now he can write anywhere, at any time.

Never letting an idea escape him, he will jump out of bed to jot down a thought. Tho he may have written much more than many men, his note-books are crammed with ideas to keep him busy.

Worth Reading

Man of Aran, by Pat Mullen. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $3.00.) The story of life on the West-of-Ireland islands, and of the making of Flaherty's great film, judged the "world's best picture of 1934," by the National Board of Review. A moving book.

We Owed It to the Children, by Grace L. Roosevelt. (New York: Coward-McCann, Inc.; $1.90.) The Odyssey of the Archie Roosevelts who essayed a motor-camping trip in the Balkans.

Wolf at the Door, by Robert Francis. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.; $2.50.) A first novel by an author who says he learned his trade from Hans Christian Andersen and Dickens.

Landtakers, by Brian Penton. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart; $2.50.) Pioneering in Australia; a novel.

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TO STROLL through the famous tree ferns of Hawaii is a rare experience. Perhaps some day it will be your privilege to enjoy it. However, in the meantime you can revel in a truly Hawaiian delight by drinking DOLE Pineapple Juice. It is vacuum packed by the exclusive DOLE Fast-Seal System; thus, the original goodness of the pure *unsweetened* juice of sun-ripe DOLE Hawaiian pineapples is brought to you.

You get the important vitamins A, B, and C. The digestible fruit sugars. The alkaline reacting minerals which tend to offset acidity caused by other foods. Order a week's supply today from your grocer. Then let all the family help themselves to this grand Hawaiian drink. Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii. Sales Offices: 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

DOLE PINEAPPLE JUICE

Advertising Revolution

William Allen White Says It Is "Social Dynamite"

"Will A. White will take a position on *The Democrat* June 1."

Fifty years ago that item appeared in the El Dorado (Kan.) *Democrat*. Ten years later, William Allen White bought the Emporia *Gazette*. To-day, *The Gazette* is a national institution, and the nation listens when its Editor speaks.

Looking back on the "revolution" which he has seen in his half-century of newspaper work, he recalled in an article, written for the Associated Press, how "advertising passed gently out of the realm of rather punctilious blackmail or soft-spoken mendacity, and became a legitimate business expenditure.

"The press, quite apart from its editorial policies, entirely beyond the indirect influence of its news, has become a major agency for distribution in America. It has created not hundreds but thousands of wants which were unknown fifty years ago.

"And, no matter how reactionary the editorial policy of a paper may be, no matter how stupidly its editors may color the news for one class or another, the advertising columns are social dynamite.

"They will create wants and hungers which the middle-class in America will satisfy some way at any cost. . . . So long as advertising columns are free, American democracy will have those seeds of eternal discontent which make for progress, and tend to temper progress with some kind of economic equality, some fumbling for economic freedom."

Roosevelt's Message

Other flattering words came to the 2,000 delegates of the Advertising Federation of America, meeting in Chicago last week, from President Roosevelt, who said: "The intelligent and well-advised methods by which you have encouraged progress have helped materially in gaining ground for the recovery movement."

Col. R. R. McCormick, Publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, told the convention that "his freedom of the press" protected the President from "punishment for contempt" in his criticism of the Supreme Court's NRA decisions.

Less confident was the warning issued by Linwood I. Noyes, President of the Inland Daily Press Association, which met concurrently in Chicago. He advised continued alertness on the part of the press, to conserve its freedom against critics who adhered to politics, and not to economics.

News à la Capsule

It is news when the moderate *Christian Science Monitor* carries from Boston a new feature to its 143,138 subscribers.

Last week, it responded to the demand for information in capsule form by beginning, on its first page, a survey in two-column measure, head-lined "The World's Day," subtitled "Its News at a Glance."

Comprehensive dispatches were identified by such labels as: "Republicans," "Seaports," "Far East," "SOS."

DON'T FORGET

She won't forget . . . you may be sure of that! And if *you* do—she won't complain, but there will be an ache in her heart, just the same, and she'll think, "I wonder if he *really* loves me as he used to?" *Flowers* are the answer to all such unspoken questions! *Flowers* that bring happiness to the woman who loves you . . . because they tell her your heart is still hers. If you're far from her, telegraph flowers to her through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. Any florist who displays the Winged Mercury Emblem can be trusted to see that your gift of flowers is just as you'd want it to be.

• • • •

Send for your FREE copy of "How To Enjoy Flowers," by Bert Schiller McDonald, internationally known flower stylist. Write Headquarters, Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, 486 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Look for this Winged Mercury Emblem. It identifies the more than 6,500 quality florists who are bonded members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

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Say it with Flowers

FLOWERS BY WIRE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD
PROMPT DELIVERY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

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On the Current Screen

Chester Morris and Joseph Calleia in "Public Hero, No. 1"

The enormous reserve of acting excellence at Hollywood's command is strikingly evident in both **"Public Hero, No. 1" (AAA)** and **"Oil for the Lamps of China" (AAA).** Altho widely dissimilar in form, subject-matter, and treatment, they fairly glitter with brilliant and assured performances.

Neither of them has individual stars to attract customers to the box-office, but the balanced histrionics of their companies illuminate their narratives, and should delight the discriminating filmgoer.

Latest "G Man" Film

The latest addition to the cycle of underworld pictures, prompted by the Department of Justice's attack on gangsters, "Public Hero, No. 1" is out-and-out melodrama. It borrows here and there from the accruing mythology about present-day bad men, pays fleeting respects to the Federal man-hunting agency, and generally follows the formula established by "G Men."

It is thanks to a magnificent cast that it avoids being a routine copy of its predecessors, or as shaky an entertainment as the plot might have ordained.

In this instance the doings of the government operatives define the action, from an opening jail-break, to the final shooting of *Sonny*, leader of the *Purple Gang*. An agent, masquerading as a convict, aids *Sonny* in his dash for freedom in order to discover his headquarters and his followers.

Single-handed, he rounds up the thugs in a noisy road-house siege, and, later, tracks down the escaped *Sonny*, and kills him.

The story has been managed to allow the introduction of several comic sequences, revolving about an alcoholic surgeon who ministers to the gang and a romantic subplot, with the agent and *Sonny's* innocent sister as principals. They interrupt the unity of the melodrama, and vitiate much of the suspense, but set the stage for some masterly characterizations.

The outstanding performance of the photoplay is that of Joseph Calleia, who plays *Sonny* with a terrifyingly sinister quality. He creates a model for screen-killers, a mixture of melancholy bitterness and venomous savagery.

In the title rôle, Chester Morris is extraordinarily versatile, making the rather preposterous part credible, and managing the love scenes expertly. In the latter he is immeasurably helped by the engaging Jean Arthur, who is refreshingly original as a cinema-heroine. Lionel Barrymore plays the drunken doctor flawlessly.

Calleia's First Film

First seeking fame as a stage comedian, Joseph Calleia was then known as Joseph Spurin or Joseph Caleija; interpreting serious rôles he was called Joseph Spurin-Calleia; in Hollywood his name is Joseph Calleia; but he was born Joseph Alexander Herstall Vincent Calleia, at Notabile, on the Island of Malta.

Educated by priests, Calleia went to the parochial school, later attended St. Julian's and St. Aloysius Colleges, and chose a musical career for a livelihood. In England he saw Sir Harry Lauder, arranged a Scottish vaudeville act, and set out for the States, landing in New York City in 1918. The vaudeville venture was unsuccessful.

He took the advice of John McKee, of the Henry W. Savage office, and tried musical comedy. But his serious rôle in "Pietro," starring Otis Skinner, and the advice of a fellow actor, Douglas Dumbrille, in the musical comedy, "Princess Flavia," brought him to the serious drama. As *Don Basilio* in "The Broken Wing" he introduced a new "heavy" to Broadway.

In "The Front Page" Calleia was the lazy reporter; the coin-jingling waiter in "Grand Hotel"; the brooding prisoner in "The Last Mile"; the sinister chauffeur in "Grand Hotel"; and as the condemned gangster in "Small Miracle" he won fame. Then Hollywood took him West.

A mixture of Spanish, Italian, German, and English forebears, he is a Latin in appearance, tall, slim, and genial. "Public Hero, No. 1" is his first picture.

Oil and the East

"Oil for the Lamps of China" is based on Alice Tisdale Hobart's novel about an embattled oil-company employee in the Orient. Its failure to become a closely knit analysis of man's fate is chiefly due to its fidelity to the original.

Where Mrs. Hobart was able to project her study of a young man who held unswerving faith to his company through recurrent disillusionments, and leave it inconclusive, the failure to resolve the photoplay in a satisfactory climax mars the work.

It is more than the saga of a man and woman struggling in the bewildering currents of to-day. Set against the restless confusion of modern China, it is an arresting commentary on the forces moving there, from the invasion of the Occident, on the heels of great industries, to emergent Communism. Taking no defined point of view, one gets a vivid picture of China.

All engaged in enacting the work are fine, but, particularly, Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. The former makes an arresting portrait of *Stephen Chase*, who sacrifices his child and his best friend in the belief that his company must be right.

Miss Hutchinson plays the wife with moving conviction. The smaller parts, including bits by Asiatic players, are handled consummately, and the company has been ably directed by Mervyn Le Roy.

* * *

"Our Little Girl" (AA)—All of Shirley Temple's artful charm fails to make this more than a routine offering. It is to the little girl's vast credit that she manages to enliven the proceedings continually. The saccharine conclusion, when she is asked to reconcile her parents on the point of divorce, would baffle more adult stars.

* * *

"The Clairvoyant"—Even the resourceful Claude Rains is unable to shape this halting melodrama to concise cinematic outline. Dealing with a vaudeville charlatan who discovers he has a true gift of prophecy, it is a mixture of the fantastic with a badly handled theme of jealousy.

Josephine Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "Oil for the Lamps of China"

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	*Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel, Escape Me Never, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero, No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Prince Lives Up to His Motto, *Ich Dien*

(Continued from page 9)

Bolshevik. Fond of bright colors, his tastes were regarded as too extreme to be in style, but he initiated many new styles —double-breasted dinner-jackets, soft cuffs on evening shirts, cuffs on the striped trousers worn with a cutaway coat, once, only, a sweater with a dinner-jacket.

In his every-day clothes he affects large checks. His plus-fours are very plus. He

Wide World

The Prince (nearest the camera) *and the Duke of York at the ceremony of Trooping the Color*

manages to wear wide-striped shirts with his plaid suits and still not look like a shilling-limit book-maker. He hates small knots in his neckties, goes to the other extreme with knitted ties spreading all over his shirt-front. All that he does because he wants to feel comfortable.

But when his father addressed Parliament for the silver jubilee celebration, the son's morning-dress trousers were not cuffed —he conforms when it is the thing to do.

Speaks of "My Job"

Marching straight toward the throne, the Prince is paying closer attention to his job—speaks of it as "my job." That one-track path has been his since he was born. To exist as a symbol of empire has been his lot. Often he has found it boring, but, sometimes, surprizing.

To some the War was an interlude, to Edward of Wales it was an eye-opener. Like many another veteran, the second-lieutenant who came out a staff-captain doesn't like to talk much about it.

After the War, he began a final polish of his preparation for the throne. Except for Russia, Poland, and some of the Balkan countries, he has been everywhere —Australia, New Zealand, China, India, Japan, Spain, Egypt, United States, Canada, Central America, Uruguay, Sierra Leone, Malaya, West Indies, South Africa, Gold Coast, Malta, Kenya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Tanganyika—all in a decade. But he has been broadened less by the places he has seen than by the people he has met.

Abroad, he has ridden on the cow-catcher of a locomotive in Uganda, sailed in a surf-boat on the Gold Coast, flown over mighty Kilimanjaro (Africa's highest known summit), shaken hands with a pigmy-chieftain in the Kongo, swum the Nile, flown from Khartum to Cairo, walked up 10,000 feet into Andean snows, scaled peaks of the Rockies, gone down into gold-mines, caught malaria in Kenya, stuck pigs in India, driven a golf-ball from the Great Pyramid's top, shot lions, followed jungle-trails, ridden with Canadian cowboys, thrown a boomerang in Australia, met admirals in Japan, Presidents at Washington, millionaires at New York.

Empire Economic Unity

For a decade he has talked Empire economic unity in every corner of the British earth. That decade he has spent meeting all sorts and conditions of men throughout the Empire and beyond it.

For these trips the Prince prepared in deadly earnest. He is the finest linguist of his family, speaking French, Italian, German, Danish, and Spanish, and has a smattering of Welsh (his tutor—David Lloyd George), Hindustani, Afrikander, and Swahili (East African dialect). His fluent Spanish was learned just before his trip to South America to open the British Empire Trade Exhibition, in 1931.

The touring-phase of his duty is done. Now, his duties take new form. He unveils monuments, lays corner-stones, opens conventions, public buildings, new highways, presides at annual meetings of societies which he heads, visits hospitals for which he is patron, attends levees in St. James's Palace, drops into the House of Commons to hear important debates.

That last he does because he wants to. Inquisitive, he is always ready to hear something new. He talks across his desk with Colonial Governors, Australian politicians, London bank presidents, Canadian ranchers, Indian potentates—every phase of British life everywhere interests him.

The shyness which once so impressed those who met him has gone. No longer does his face flush with nervousness, his fingers twitch when speaking, nor does he shift his head until his chin touches his collar and bends it.

"Typical Englishman"

Comfortably off (wealthier than any other direct heir to a European throne), perfectly happy with his dogs (his favorite is Jaggs, silver-gray Cairn terrier), he has his pipe, or the cheap "gaspers" he prefers, his kitchen-garden (where he grows potatoes and Brussels sprouts for his table), a few rounds of golf a week, a good dinner with congenial friends, a "thriller" or humorous novel before retiring. These are his "escapes."

But he knows he must do his duty. Since 1346, *Ich dien* (old German for "I serve") has been the motto of the heir to the throne. Edward the Black Prince took the three erect ostrich-plumes within a coronet and that motto from the King of Bohemia, slain in the Battle of Crécy. Englishmen are proud of their traditions, and their Prince prefers "typical Englishman" to all other titles.

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Birth Control

American Medical Association to Study the Subject

(Continued from page 18)

physical vigor, and longevity of the average human being.

The simple fact that an adequate diet will produce sound health, improve teeth, help ward off disease, has been heralded for half a decade or more by nutritionists, social agencies, physicians. Research has shown that a better than adequate diet—one containing large quantities of such simple foods as milk, green leafy vegetables, fruits, and cereals—will produce faster growth in children, will lengthen the period of mental vigor in adults, and even may add years to the average length of life.

"Yet, to-day," said Doctor McLester, "something like twenty million American people are living near or below the threshold of nutritive safety. This condition, if continued, will surely affect the health of the race.

"In the past," he concluded, "science has conferred on those peoples who availed themselves of the newer knowledge of infectious diseases better health and a greater average length of life. In the future it promises to those races who will take advantage of the newer knowledge of nutrition, a larger stature, greater vigor, increased longevity, and a higher level of cultural attainment. To a measurable degree, man is now master of his own destiny."

Canadian President

The new President of the Canadian Medical Association, also installed at the Atlantic City meeting, is Dr. Jonathan Campbell Meakins, of Montreal, one of Canada's outstanding physicians. Fifty-three, a giant of a man, he is six feet, two inches tall, athletic in build, weighs nearly 200 pounds.

Responding to his installation, before 10,000 American and Canadian physicians, he made a striking figure, crowned with a full head of wavy white hair, wearing around his neck, on a wide red ribbon, the heavy gold medallion which is passed from President to President of the Canadian Medical Association.

He spoke on "The Breath of Life," reviewing the fascinating story of the breathing apparatus of the animal kingdom, from the simplest forms, as in single-celled animals, to the most complicated, exemplified by that of man and the higher mammals. The lungs of a man, he pointed out, not only supply his body with oxygen, but help regulate his temperature, assist in the elimination of carbon dioxid and excess moisture liberated by the body, and, with the aid of the vocal cords, enable him to expound his views to other men.

Elaborately infolded upon themselves to provide the greatest possible surface for picking up oxygen, the lungs represent an area greater than 100 square yards. The surfaces of the billions of red blood-cells that carry the oxygen from lungs to tissues total more than 3,000 square yards. This whole mechanism is under such complete and delicate control that it responds quickly to the demands for oxygen of only a small group of the body's tiny individual cells.

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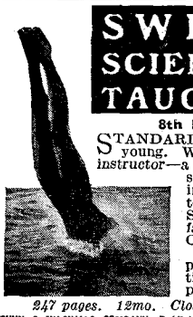

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Debate Over the Constitution

Sir:—In the June 8 issue you state the Supreme Court has no authority under the Constitution to nullify an Act of Congress, that only precedent justifies its right to exercise that power.

If the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and no provision is made in this law or authority for the Supreme Court to veto Acts of Congress, is it not an usurpation of power for the Supreme Court to tell Congress what it can and can not do?

Just what would happen, think you, if the President, supported by Congress, should say to the Supreme Court: "You have no constitutional authority to tell us what we can not do. Standing, therefore, on our constitutional rights, we refuse to recognize your decision as other than an expression of opinion." Just what reply could the Supreme Court make? What could it do?

I agree with probably a majority of our citizens that the Supreme Court should have the right to decide the constitutionality of an Act of Congress, but the decision should be unanimous. When five men decide a law is constitutional, and four other men of equal learning in the law say it is not, such a decision only breeds dissatisfaction.

If any constitutional amendment is needed, it seems to me it is one giving the Supreme Court the right to annul an Act of Congress, and, then, only by a unanimous decision.

Memphis. H. H. MANGUM.

Sir:—Justice has been done! Under the greatest and most beautiful governmental document in the world, justice has prevailed.

This immortal piece of literature has provided for the returning of little children to the sweat-shops while their infant brothers and sisters will again be allowed to enter the vegetable-farms to crawl upon tiny hands and calloused knees as they place plants and seeds into the grounds of the landowners. Industry may again hang lanterns in the windows of their shops that the workers may work long hours in maintaining the job of two workers each. The unemployed are without a friend, that the few who have adhered to the principles of this divine document may again gain their rightful recompense. Justice has been done!

MRS. LOIS THOMPSON.
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Sir:—If we are to have fundamental reforms—and if we hope to conform to natural law, we must have fundamental reforms—they must first be made secure from any adverse decisions by the Supreme Court.

For this purpose two constitutional amendments are needed. One to provide for limitation of Supreme Court authority, to advisory, rather than mandatory, jurisdiction over Acts of Congress. The other should provide a simpler method of adopting future amendments.

FRED W. HYNDMAN.
Oakland, California.

Sir:—I, too, in sympathy with millions of others, am thankful to God for giving our forefathers the wisdom and foresight to provide the Government with just such a safeguard as the Supreme Court, and I am hopeful that there are enough members in both Houses of Congress, with manhood and patriotism inbred, to block any attempt to annul the Constitution.

Long live the Supreme Court!

J. T. EVANDER PRITCHARD.
Asheboro, North Carolina.

Sir:—The Supreme Court turned out the American New Deal. Switzerland refused to have anything to do with such practises. France declined to give two Premiers powers to effect a New Deal. All in one week. Maybe it's a sign of the times—a sign that democracy is coming back. Who knows?

JULIAN UPTON.
Portland, Maine.

Pity the Poor Nags!

—Ball in the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette

Call for the Legion

Sir:—"I feel that there could be no more suitable body or organization of men to stretch forth the hand of friendship to the Germans than we ex-service men who fought them in the Great War and have now forgotten about all that," the Prince of Wales, War veteran, told the British Legion. Isn't it about time for the American Legion to stretch a hand across the sea to Germany, too? A. MURRAY HILL.
New York City.

The Church in Mexico—Two Views

Sir:—Charles S. Macfarland's "Church and State" contribution in your June 1 number after six weeks' research in Mexico, is entirely lacking in historical perspective or appreciation of the Latin-American mind.

As a scientific student of fourteen years' residence in Mexico City, my research covering four centuries of rapine, deceit, and autocracy, I can assure you that the Church is being treated with much forbearance and consideration.

PARKER H. SERCOMBE.
Alhambra, California.

Sir:—Allow me to thank you appreciatively for arranging the publication of the summary of the Mexican atheistic situation, by the Rev. Mr. Macfarland.

You have done a distinct service in clarifying this status, in view of the great efforts to cover up the actual facts.

WILLIAM PAUL BROWN, M.D.,
Supervisor, Health and Physical Education Division, State Education Department.
Albany, New York.

Solving the Collar Problem

Sir:—To seek, not a recipe for getting a tie to slip easily in a hard collar, but a way out of the tyranny of the stylish noose altogether—that should be uppermost in the mind of every freeborn man. Was Adam born with a harness on his neck? Was man born to be a brother to the ox?

Could Byron have written, "She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies," encased in a hard collar?

The world will be made safe for democracy, and divorce will be a thing of the past, when man is free of his neck-fetters. JOSEPH CASTLE.
Brooklyn, New York.

Congress—Attack and Defense

Sir:—I wish to commend C. W. Wilson and F. K. McMann on their attitude toward the Senate. Mr. McMann says it is obsolete, but failed to offer any evidence to the fact, so I will.

When our forefathers wrote the Constitution, they modeled the Legislative department after that of England's, the Senate corresponding to the House of Lords, and the House of Representatives corresponding to the House of Commons.

Since that time, the English people have been wise enough to take away all of the power from the House of Lords. We haven't. The House of Lords would not dare veto a law passed by the House of Commons.

Springville, Utah. B. R. PACKARD.

Sir:—Just a few words in defense of Congress. The public, press, and radio seem, at times, to speak of the highest legislative body in this great country as somewhat of a joke. I wonder if some such subtle critics realize the immensity of the problems facing the ordinary Congressman.

Think yourself what you would do if, in a period of a few months each year, you were called upon to vote intelligently on measures affecting the whole United States concerning subjects ranging from *a* to *z*?

Would you be a superbeing who would act unfalteringly in solving such many-sided problems?

I am not trying to argue that due to the apparent impossibility of a Congressman acting efficiently we should destroy Congress and establish a bureaucracy. Far from it! Congress needs the confidence and trust of the American people—individually and collectively. When they have it, they can, and will, take a new hope and enthusiasm in solving problems so vital to the welfare of the American people.

Marion, Alabama. PHILIP M. MASON.

Lest California Face False Charge

Sir:—In the May 18 issue of your magazine, in an article on the West's billion-dollar development, I read that at San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge are being constructed, at a cost of $176,000,000 and $90,000,000. From the local offices of the two bridges I have learned that the Golden Gate Bridge is to cost $32,000,000, and the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge $62,000,000.

There also will be an additional investment of $15,000,000 to provide rail-facilities for the latter bridge.

We of San Francisco are naturally a bit proud of the fact that these two bridges will be among the biggest in the world, but I fear that your article has left us open to the accusation that we also have some pretty big liars out this way.

G. W. FANNING.
San Francisco.

Koch and His Discoveries

Sir:—In your comment on a letter from Alex Inkeles in the issue of June 1, there seems to be a slight error.

Koch did discover the bacillus of tuberculosis, but the bacillus of phthisis is the same thing, as phthisis is the pulmonary manifestation of tuberculosis.

JOHN D. SPRING, M.D.
Nashua, New Hampshire.

[The reference to phthisis, in error, confounds Koch's announcement (1890) that in tuberculin he had prepared an agent which exercised an inimical influence on the growth of the tubercle bacillus, the expectations of which were not fulfilled.—*Editor.*]

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Tennis Over Lamb-Chops

George Agutter, Famous Professional, Lets Food Grow Cold While He Talks Shop—Allison and Wood, He Thinks, May Bring the Davis Cup Back to These Shores

Mr. Agutter demonstrates good form in serving

George Agutter didn't know whether he was eating "Christmas pudding or lamb-chops." He had been talking tennis for almost two hours, diagramming strokes on paper, illustrating swing and follow through with a knife. The chops, peas, potatoes on his plate were cold and forgotten. The waiter gave up hope and retired.

President of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States, Mr. Agutter has been chief instructor at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, since 1913. Like Henri Cochet, he learned the game chasing balls. He began to play at the Queens Club in London at ten, and taught at the Tennis Club de Paris in France at eighteen.

His Advice Sought

Considered by amateurs and professionals alike as one of the shrewdest and ablest teachers of the game, Mr. Agutter does little else but play and teach tennis, because that is all he has time for. Forty-eight, he frequently plays from 9:30 in the morning until 2, and from 3 to 7:30, rarely getting home for dinner before 8.

Even when he is having lunch he can't get away from the tennis-court. Members keep asking him for his advice on rackets, his opinions on the relative merits of leading players, on America's chances of regaining the Davis Cup.

Mr. Agutter thinks the American team of Sidney Wood, Wilmer Allison, Donald Budge, and Gene Mako has a chance to lift the cup from England this year.

His formula for success in Davis Cup competition boils down to at least one extraordinary player (better than first-class) and a good doubles team.

"The extraordinary player," said Mr. Agutter in clipped, English accents, "that is, the really great tennis-player—must have touch—feel when he is hitting the ball thirty, fifty, or seventy feet; he must anticipate his opponent's strategy; he must be an absolute master of change of pace, know when to slacken his game, when to speed it up. Cochet, in his prime, was the perfect example of the extraordinary player as, of course, was Tilden.

"Australia has only Jack Crawford, altho Adrian Quist is not to be overlooked. Vivian McGrath really is too unorthodox in his stroking. America was supreme in tennis when we had four great players: Bill Tilden, Bill Johnston, Vinnie Richards, and Dick Williams.

Wood No Weakling

"I have faith in Sidney Wood. All this talk about his being frail seems unfair to me. Several years ago he stopped Vines at Seabright, New Jersey, by slow-balling him to death. He beat George Lott, Frank Shields, and Allison, when he was two sets down, all in the same tournament, which shows that he can come back. Like Henri Cochet, he plays best when the stakes are high. I think he is our outstanding singles player, and, when at the top of his game, he might beat Perry, Jack Crawford, or Bunny Austin.

"Allison, and John Van Ryn, who are expected to play for us in the doubles, are the best we have now that Lott and Stoefen have turned professional.

"I think we should get past Australia, and Allison should take Bunny Austin in the challenge-ground. He is a superb net-player. Wood can do anything if he's right and I think he will be this year."

But George Agutter has a palpable preference for the technical aspects of tennis. It is difficult to keep him on the subject of individual players and their chances in the Wimbledon championships, which begin in England, next week. Like most successful men, he is a "nut" on his specialty. He likes to draw diagrams, pointing out the weaknesses of topnotch players, and of some of his better known pupils, of whom Sidney Wood, probably, is the most famous. Eleanor Goss is another. Molla Mallory and Frank Hunter improved their strokes through his instruction.

"Why did it take so long for England to develop Davis Cup players?" Mr. Agutter continued. "Because the English made the same mistake we made in the past. They admired Bill Johnston's powerful forehand drive, and Tilden's backhand. Then, they tried to combine the two in one game.

"It couldn't be done successfully, altho many experts failed to figure out why. Johnston used only one side of his racket on both his forehand, and backhand. Tilden used both sides. Thus, they copied the forehand of a one-sided player, and the backhand of a two-sided player. The trouble here is that the change from the forehand grip of a one-sided player to the grip used by a two-sided player for a backhand stroke causes a great deal of lost motion.

"Of course you get a hybrid game which does not suit the individual. Players are greatly influenced by styles and systems. They should analyze a system, and adhere to it consistently.

"Henri Cochet did much for the English. Austin and Perry used the style of Cochet's ground-strokes, and played the two-sided system as it should be played. One reason why Frank Shields hasn't gone farther is that he has a hybrid game. He hits over the high ones beautifully, but lifts the low ones."

"Lifting" Like Uppercut

"Lifting" is an obsession with Mr. Agutter. He compares it with using an uppercut exclusively in boxing. It is a lifted drive that requires more judgment than most players have. It is done by lifting the racket up as the ball is hit, and finishing over the head, instead of following the ball through, along the intended line of flight of the ball.

Mr. Agutter has had some amusing experiences with his text-book on tennis. Most books, he thinks, don't tell the student very much. They don't explain the technique of racket swinging. But one player entered a professional tournament in Florida, beat Mr. Agutter after a hard match, and confessed that he had learned much from Mr. Agutter's own book.

"There may be such a thing as telling too much," he grinned.

Mr. Agutter feels that the reason why golf-players, generally, know so much more about their game than tennis-players do, is the lack of open tennis tournaments for amateurs and professionals.

Golf Contacts Help

"In golf, amateurs and professionals come in constant contact with each other, discuss their faults, and learn how to correct them. In tennis, the average player is far behind the average golfer in his knowledge of correct technique. But I think open tournaments are bound to come."

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Press Defends Pitts

Hits Ruling Banning Ex-Convict From Baseball

Unparalleled in baseball history has been the virtually unanimous opposition of press and public to the decision of minor league officials barring "Alabama" Pitts, former Sing Sing convict, from playing on the Albany Senators, a job offered by Johnny Evers of Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance fame.

Press comment, unusually vehement in its support of Pitts, follows:

The Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News:* "If the decision making Pitts an outcast from the one profession in which he can earn a living is sustained, the only humane thing society can do is to recommit him to prison for life, and abolish as sheer hypocrisy the gesture of rehabilitating prisoners."

The Butte (Mont.) *Daily Post:* "The ruling against Alabama Pitts is a blow to America's effort toward prison-reform. The man has paid his debt to society, and presumably is ready to take his place as a useful citizen. To deny him that chance challenges the sincerity of our whole prison-rehabilitation system."

On His Own Merit

The Indianapolis *Star:* "Pitts will be on his own in baseball. If he can not make the grade as a player, he will fail. If he is entitled to succeed and behaves himself, his past should not be held against him."

The Denver *Rocky Mountain News:* "Judge Landis should reinstate 'Alabama' Pitts, and permit him to earn a living instead of stealing one. Pitts has paid the penalty. He should not pay it more than once."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser:* "Johnny Evers should be allowed to decide whether 'Alabama' Pitts should be signed to play ball. The decision is Evers's responsibility. The president of the league has laid down a hard and brutal rule."

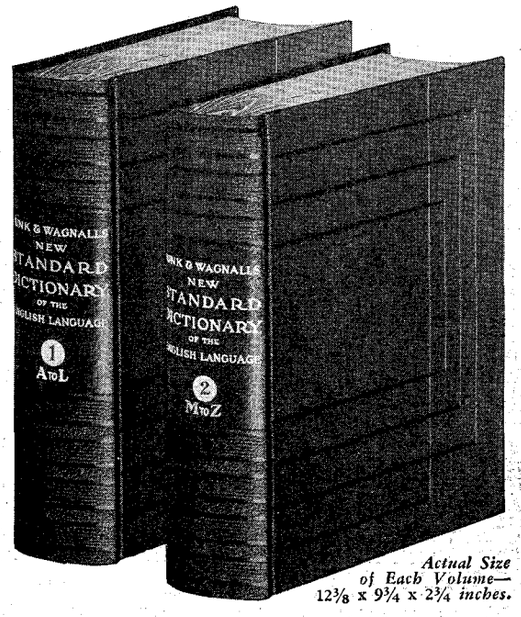
The Chicago *Daily Times:* "If Pitts wins out in the end, and is permitted to play in organized baseball, his triumph will hearten many men within prison-walls. If Judge Bramham's decision is upheld, it would be a denial that prisons are designed to reclaim men instead of ruining them."

Society Owes a Job

The Boise (Idaho) *Capital News:* "If organized baseball bars Sing Sing graduates, Sing Sing will certainly be justified in refusing to admit recruits from the ranks of organized baseball."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:* "There may prove to be room in organized baseball for 'Alabama' Pitts, in which case his desires and that of the Albany club itself will be satisfied. If not, some job less in the limelight ought to be found for him. Society owes an honest job to the man honestly resolving to go straight."

The Christian Science Monitor (Boston): "Is society to refuse to remit the debt once it is paid? Is society to undo the work of rehabilitation so sedulously achieved by the prison? Is society to permit the equipment bestowed upon this man to corrode and be wasted?"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Under the State law that made it unlawful to carry a "pistol," a man was indicted for carrying a "revolver." The Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary definition of a "revolver" prevented the culprit from escaping the consequences on a technicality.

A shoemaker was able to retain possession of a finishing-machine and continue the support of his family, through the Court's taking full recognition of the Standard Dictionary definition of the word "apparatus."

A fisherman recovered damages for the partial destruction of his nets, and his subsequent loss of the means of plying his trade, because the definitions of the word "net," as given by the Standard Dictionary, prevented the defendant from evading justice on a technicality.

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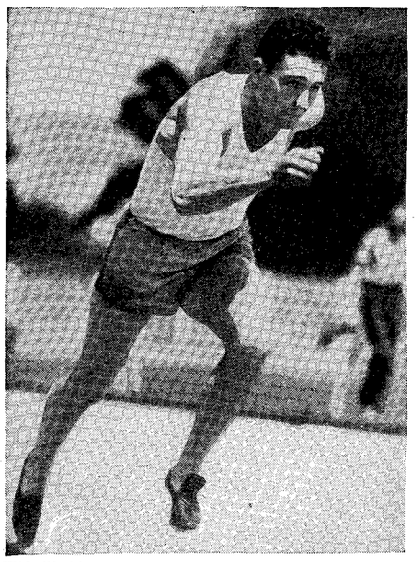
California Presents: Drama on the Track

Hardin of Louisiana State and Anderson of California Out to Break Jesse Owens's Phenomenal Record-Shattering March—Negro Probable Star of N.C.A.A. Meet



Wide World

George Anderson: Out to stop Owens in the sprints

"If anyone beats Anderson in the hundred, he'll have to break the record to do it."

Brutus Hamilton, University of California track-coach, referred to his brilliant sprinter, George Anderson, who meets Jesse Owens of Ohio State in the century and the 220 at the N.C.A.A. meet at Berkeley, California, this week-end.

Like the phenomenal Negro from Ohio State, Anderson usually has dominated the sprints, but, until this week-end, the two never had run against each other in the same meet. Owens has equaled the world record of 9.4 several times, and Anderson did 9.4 as a freshman last year in the West Coast relays.

His best time this year, however, has been 9.5. Anderson's chief rivals on the Coast have been Milton Holt, Fresno State, and Foy Draper, Southern California, who beat Anderson in the 200-meter final at the I.C.4-A meet at Harvard recently.

Self-Supporting

Son of a carpenter, Anderson received his first serious coaching at Muir Tech in Pasadena, California, from Albion Walton, who has had considerable success with sprinters and sprint relay-teams. George was California State champion in the 220 in 1933; his record was 21.2. He was seventeen at the time.

Like Owens, Anderson is self-supporting. He takes any odd jobs he can get, working at home during vacation. Last summer he pumped gasoline in Pasadena, and had to give up several competitions because he had no time to keep in shape.

Anderson played football in high school, has been kept out of it at California because of a "football-knee." Not serious, the injury prevents him from running on a turn, and has kept him from realizing his decided possibilities as a quarter-miler.

Brutus Hamilton has said that Anderson's only worry is that there aren't enough Saturdays in the track-season. Keen on running, George will race any time he gets a chance.

He keys himself for important races by collecting pictures and newspaper-clippings concerning his more important adversaries. Chief space-consumer in the Anderson scrap-book is Jesse Owens.

When Willis Ward was in California for the dual meet with Michigan (Anderson beat Ward on a wet track in 9.8 in the hundred) Anderson refused to leave the track until he had watched Ward work out.

During the meet, when Ward entered the shot-put, Anderson entered too, and beat Ward out of third place with a forty-five-foot heave. Altho he weighs only 170, Anderson is powerfully developed in the shoulders. Too fond of fattening foods, Anderson's chief difficulty this spring has been in keeping his weight down. Not fat, he has a big body and heavily-muscled legs.

West Coast track-experts continue to regard Anderson as Owens's chief rival in the sprints, and some of them believe he will take the measure of the Ohio State star in the hundred, and, possibly, the 220. Hamilton has refused to compare the two men publicly, but he believes that some day the circumstances will be just right for George, and that Anderson may do the 220 in twenty seconds flat. Owens has done it in 20.3.

Hamilton has gone on record with the remark that any one who beats Anderson in a race the latter has set himself to win will have to break a record to do it.

Fast Traveler

Owens probably will be the outstanding star of the two-day meet. Like Willis Ward of Michigan, he is a one-man track-team capable of scoring forty points by himself. With marks of 9.4 in the hundred; 20.3 in the 220; 22.6 in the low hurdles, and 26 feet, 8¼ inches in the broad-jump to his credit, he may win all of these events if he can beat Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State, defending champion, and meet record-holders in the low hurdles and the 440.

Using the N.C.A.A. scoring basis of 10—8—6—5—2—1, it is possible for Owens and Charlie Beetham, outstanding college 880-runner this year, to get fifty points for Ohio State without the aid of a single point from their team-mates. But there will be plenty of anxious competition for both of them, competition they will have to be at their best to beat.

Larry Snyder, Owens's coach, thinks that 9.3 is about as fast as any human can travel in the century.

"The best that can be expected of Owens in the hundred," said Snyder recently, "is 9.3." He appeared almost apologetic about it. "As a matter of fact, I am convinced no runner of the present generation will do better than that.

"If Owens is to run the hundred that fast, or any other runner for that matter, he must have a combination of a perfect track, stiff competition (*e.g.*, Mr. Anderson), and run from start to finish without a mistake.

"In sprinting the hundred yards, a man can't just say: 'I'm going out to break the world's record' and then do it. He'll be all tied up, and is likely even to be beaten. The time in the hundred is down so fine, now, that an athlete must be thoroughly relaxed to take even so little as a tenth of a second off the mark.

"Even when a runner gets away to a perfect start, he doesn't reach his maximum speed until he gets to the forty-yard mark, which leaves him only sixty yards in which to better the record. That isn't much distance in which to cut down the record."

Acme

Glenn Hardin: He thinks he will win low hurdles

Speed, Skill, and Style

No athlete in the history of track and field sports ever has shown a better combination of speed, skill, and style than Jesse Owens did in the Big Ten meet at Ann Arbor last month. He is without a peer in merging the skill of a sprinter, hurdler, and jumper.

Owens himself predicts a 9.2 century, a flat twenty seconds for the 220, and 22.2 for the low hurdles.

Hardin rejects the betting-odds that make Owens the favorite when the two meet in the low hurdles. Hardin has won the N.C.A.A. title in this event twice in two starts. Owens is his first real rival. Because the easy-going Negro shattered the world 220-yard-hurdles record of twenty-three flat by four-tenths of a second at Ann Arbor, he is regarded as unbeatable.

Hardin thinks he will win. He did 22.4 for 200 meters in the Southern A.A.U. championships on May 4 with a wind behind him. The Louisianan is defending both his low hurdles and quarter-mile run championships.

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Thirteen Unlucky for Max Baer

Thirteenth Heavyweight Champion Drops Title to Braddock on June 13 in Bowl Where No Crown Ever Has Been Retained—Bout Takes Challenger off, Puts Bookies on, Relief

Thursday, June 13, was a bad day for newspaper fight-experts, book-makers, and Max Baer, thirteenth heavyweight champion of the world. Almost to a man, the sports-writers picked the champion to retain his title by a knock-out.

Rejecting the hint that no champion ever has defended his title successfully in the Madison Square Garden Bowl, in Long Island City, New York, bookies offered ten to one odds against the challenger, James Jay Braddock. If the bout took Braddock off relief, it put the bookies on it.

One New York Sports-Editor, Hugh Bradley of *The Post*, advised his readers to put their money on Baer, picked Baer to win, bet $100 to $800 on Braddock as a "gamble worth taking." Damon Runyon of *The American* figured Braddock might win.

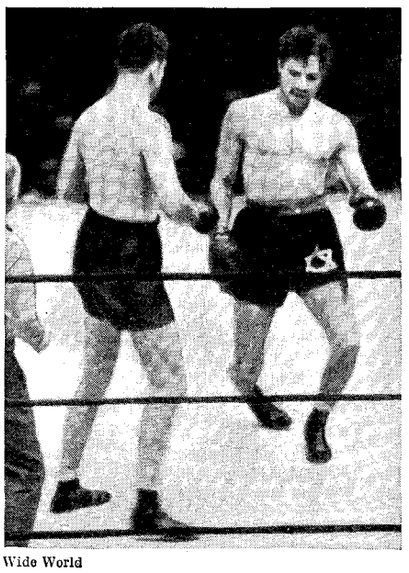
Mrs. Braddock Prays

Mrs. Braddock, wife of James Jay, and a former telephone-operator, slipped away from her little home in Guttenberg, New Jersey, before the fight, prayed for her husband, got 200 women who belong to her auxiliary to do likewise.

For fifteen dull rounds the two men fought before a small crowd of 30,000, most of whom sat under the moon and pulled for Braddock, and booed the clowning of the bronzed champion who never found his punch that sent the giant, Primo Carnera, to the canvas seven times a year ago, in a bout that made Baer champion.

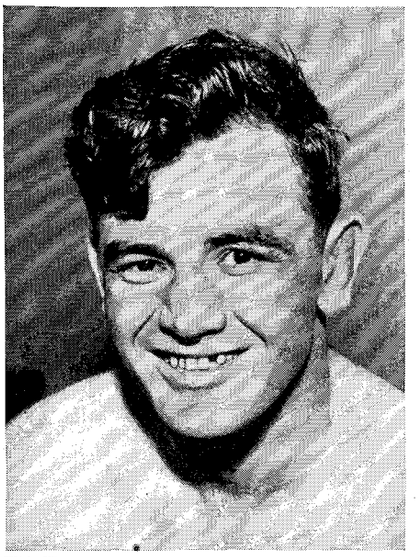
His title gone, Baer sat on a rubbing-table in his dressing-room with a bottle of beer in one hand, a cigarette in the other. He held up two injured hands, but not as an alibi. They were hurt on Braddock's head.

Said Max: "If any one ever catches me with a boxing-glove in my hand again I hope he cuts it off—the glove and the hand both. I am going back to California to raise cattle."



Wide World

Max Baer "pulling" rubber-legs act in second round



Wide World

New Champion: On relief a year ago

Next day, Baer admitted he would go after the title again after his hands had mended.

Bored by the fight, stunned by the result, newspaper men paid high tribute to Braddock's aggressive punching, excoriated Baer's clowning.

Sports-Writers Recant

Paul Gallico, in the New York *Daily News*—"Incredible, unbelievable, impossible, but true. Braddock won the fight, he wasn't lucky."

Richards Vidmer, in the New York *Herald Tribune*—"It can't be said that the new champion is the best that the pugilistic profession has known. But he was a better man than Baer."

James P. Dawson, in the New York *Times*—"Braddock wanted to fight, and did to the best of his ability. Baer didn't want to fight, or just simply couldn't."

Wilbur Wood, in the New York *Sun*—"Braddock gave the lie to that long-established adage of the ring, that they can't come back, when he outpointed Baer in the most amazing comeback in Queensberry history."

No Magic Needed

Joe Williams, in the New York *World-Telegram*—"Without the aid of mirrors or tall hats, and lacking even a mustache to deceive, Jersey James performed a miracle that everyone was sure would have defied the highest wizardry of a Houdini. As a matter of truth, no magic was necessary. He won by the simple device of permitting Mr. Baer to beat himself."

Breaking his way through a dressing-room jammed to suffocation, the new champion rushed to a steam-bath. Sloppily dressed, tired, and showerless, Braddock turned to reporters: "You know, my three kids think the title's something to play with, some sort of toy, and I promised to bring it home to them. They can play with it if they want to."

"Rags to Riches"

Less than a year ago, Braddock, now twenty-nine, was juggling freight on the New Jersey shore, getting $5 daily, one day a week. He and his family were on the relief-rolls, receiving $24 a month.

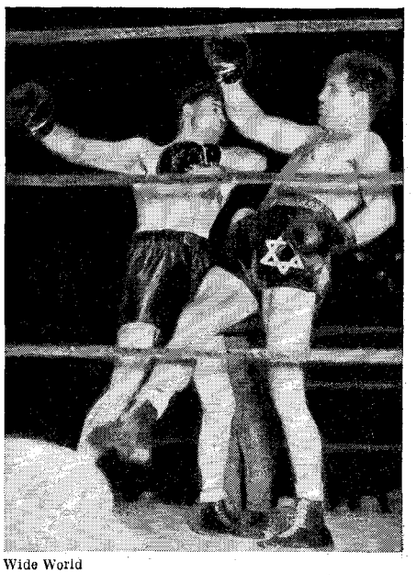
Six months ago, Joe Gould, his manager, borrowed $36 to pay the Braddock children's milk-bill.

Last week, Braddock collected $25,000 of a $200,000 gate, won a title that should net him many times the former figure.

His "rags to riches" story began June 8, 1934, in a preliminary bout on the Carnera-Baer championship bill. Picked as a trial-horse, expected to join the list of men beaten by "Corn" Griffin, "pride of the South," Braddock went sprawling to the canvas, rose to his knees, knocked Griffin out.

Last November, Braddock broke his hand on John Henry Lewis's jaw, won the decision. Last March, he took a fifteen-round decision from Art Lasky who was favored, four to one.

Joe Gould, Braddock's shrewd manager, came into the picture after Braddock knocked out one of the former's protégés. Beaten by Tommy Loughran for the light heavyweight championship in 1929, Braddock received $28,000 but no more good fights. Discouraged by his showing in preliminary bouts, he went back to the docks, fought only for a few needed dollars, dropped what remained of his winnings in the stock market and a fleet of taxicabs.



Wide World

Baer off balance after missing Braddock in seventh

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Stocks Reflect Confidence in Recovery

Pressure of Idle Capital Is Also an Influence; Wall Street Expects the Supreme Court to Save Utility Companies; Industry's Appeal to Public Thinking

Establishment of a new high price-level for the year was the stock market's serene answer last week to the Senate's passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill with all its teeth intact. Some of the utility holding-company shares registered brief complimentary declines, but the decree of death to such concerns received no other market recognition.

That was due in part to coincident indication that the bill's threats might be modified by the House. More largely, however, it was because of Wall Street belief that, whatever its enacted form, the constitutionality of the law will ultimately be denied by the Supreme Court. Such belief has been increasingly confident since the NRA decision, and fear of the legislation has lessened accordingly.

Therefore Wall Street could all but ignore the expected Senate vote. On the day of its announcement the stock market as a whole moved nearer than ever to its highest price-marks of 1934 and 1933. The New York *Times's* fifty-stock average stood but little more than two degrees below those marks, and recorded a gain of 23 per cent. from the low point of last March.

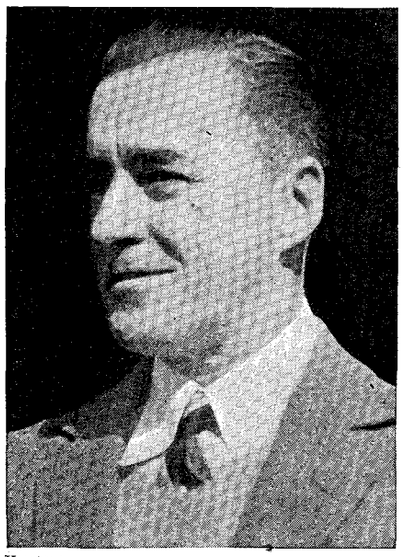
Such indication of progressing recovery despite the seeming menaces of reform politics should be impressive. It would be more so if the market record were that of industrial-company shares alone, since they, by the same *Times* index, are higher now than for nearly four years. The segregation, however, is not necessary. The stock market in general is clearly evidencing revival of confidence and pressure of idle funds—two primary essentials of the further trade improvement which its rise would appear to have been anticipating.

Industry's Side

At the same time, it is noteworthy that increased confidence and greater satisfaction with trade prospects are not causing leaders of business and finance to relax their efforts in opposition to leftward political trends. On the contrary, it is variously apparent in Wall Street circles that such efforts are to be sustained and extended, especially in the way of appeal to public thinking. As the utility companies, the oil interests and the banks are doing to state their cases publicly, so other industries have begun, or are planning, to do.

Last week, Edward F. Hutton, who is Chairman of the General Foods Corporation as well as head of the active Stock Exchange house bearing his name, made a significantly strong plea for such activities, and aroused much Wall Street interest by so doing. In an article published in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he urged upon industry, as an obligation, a full presentation of its facts and their meanings.

"The public is entitled to the information which the business world has gathered by



Keystone

Edward F. Hutton

actual contacts," Mr. Hutton wrote. "If it is not going to be presented and discussed in the open through the press, through magazines, the radio, through every avenue of approach possible, then we deserve no consideration whatsoever, and we are justly condemned."

And again, variously, "Business must not only be responsible for management, but must look beyond its nose for national policy. That's the obligation. . . . The truth, which should prevail, is locked within the walls of our institutions and treated as if it were a secret formula. . . . Every time these men (demagogs) stick out their necks, industry should have an answer. If properly organized we would have one. . . . Let's present our case to the American public and let it be our jury."

Coming at this time from an industrialist, a financier and a representative of a great fortune, such urging would seem symptomatic. It expresses sentiment that has been spreading steadily of late, and notably since the Supreme Court's NRA decision. It is in accord with a growing belief among business interests that, with the situation what it now is, a proper appeal to public reason could be productive of satisfactory political results.

New Bonds

Three corporations chose the same day last week to register new bond issues with the SEC, and the aggregate of their filings was $143,000,000. That, Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy announced with satisfaction, was a record for a single day since the Securities Act went into effect, and it lifted the total of registrations since the beginning of the year to approximately $900,000,000.

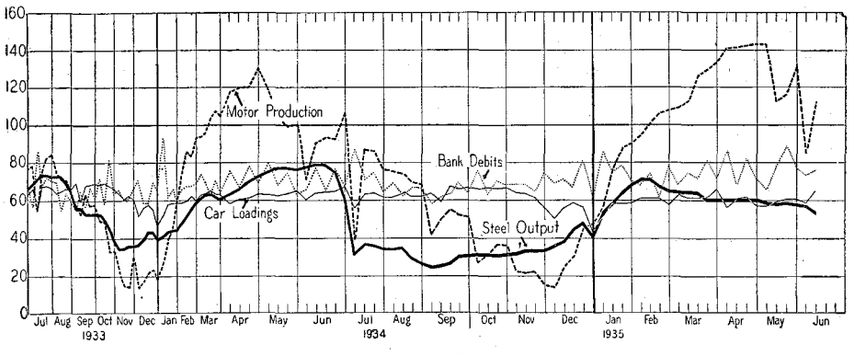
Three months ago all Wall Street was frankly skeptical when Chairman Kennedy thought that $1,000,000,000 of new securities would be put out by corporations during 1935. Now a prediction that the year's total will be more than twice that would probably be an odds-on bet and find few takers.

As the vindicated Mr. Kennedy chuckles, "anybody who wants to finance seems able to."

To be sure, the financing continues to be refunding of old obligations, and does not yet represent a flow of new capital into industrial enterprise.

But whereas that condition was formerly held to reflect capital's craven timidity, it is now clearly attributable to the backwardness of enterprise. Still unsure of finding profitable use for it, industry is not yet inviting "new money."

That, however, is a familiar phase of recovery. An increasing supply of idle capital waits upon demand that remains dormant while business continues cautious. In due course—so precedent teaches—the demand is squeezed to activity between the pressure of the capital for employment and the requirements of diminished caution. Then investment-market liveliness follows.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending June 8

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America and World Cotton Market

Secretary Wallace Defines Objectives as Reduction of Carry-Over to Normalcy and Stabilization of Price With Fair Return

The United States is facing difficulty in carrying out its cotton program because of a wide-spread belief that the nation can hold on to a large volume of exports in spite of high tariffs and its creditor position, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, writes in the July quarterly of *Foreign Affairs*.

Summing up America's rôle in "The World Cotton Drama," he cites its main objectives as:

1. Reduction of the carry-over to normal proportions.
2. Stabilization of the price at a point which, with benefit-payments added in, will result in a fair return to the domestic producer while not unduly interfering with the movement of cotton into world trade.

All that stands in the way, he believes, is a high-tariff psychology, which "has provoked a profound national neurosis and, following the neurosis, internal physical disorders which reduce the nation's ordinary immunity to the shallow political quackery and demagogery of men who presumably know better."

Upward Trend

During the five years before the World War, Secretary Wallace points out, the total annual cotton crop of the world was some 20,000,000 bales, of which the United States furnished approximately 13,000,000 bales. At that time the world outside the United States ordinarily consumed approximately 15,000,000 bales a year, half of which was produced by the United States.

"The dramatic nature of the rôle played by American cotton in world affairs has been intensified tenfold since the World War as a result of the new creditor position of the United States," he continues.

"Before the World War, when the United States was a debtor nation, our cotton exports, amounting to nearly half a billion dollars annually, played an exceedingly important part in maintaining normal business prosperity. Before the War, the United States owed over a hundred million dollars in interest every year to bondholders in England, Germany, France, *etc.*

"Our newly-arrived foreigners sent to the old folks across the sea more than two hundred millions of dollars annually. In the old pre-War days, it was exceedingly important that we ship half a billion dollars' worth of cotton annually to the outside world, because if the crop were short we would have to ship gold and thus would undermine the base of our credit structure and bring about hard times. . . .

Picture Is Changed

"To-day, seventeen years after the World War, this picture has changed in many respects, and as a result cotton-growers, ginners, shippers, exporters, spinners and financiers are baffled and occasionally irritable. To-day we are a creditor nation to a far greater extent than we were a debtor nation before the War.

"Those within our borders who have relations across the water send them less than half as much as they used to. We are endeavoring to carry an increasing quantity of both imports and exports in American vessels, and thus it is probable that we shall not pay foreign nations as much as before for shipping charges.

"Our tariffs, in spite of foreign-trade agreements, are still higher than they were before the War and are more effective in keeping out foreign goods. We stopped loaning money abroad in 1930.

"All of these forces added together mean that it has become exceedingly difficult for foreign nations to buy the necessary dollar exchange with which to purchase American cotton.

"As a matter of fact, the so-called cotton dilemma of late 1934 would have been twice as serious if it had not been for the tremendous imports of gold into the United States. The dilemma will again become more serious than it has been if the imports of gold into the United States cease without compensating factors coming into the picture."

Secretary Wallace denies the charge that the agricultural adjustment program is destroying the market for American cotton, and adds that thus far it has not had nearly so great an effect on production as the boll-weevil had in 1921, 1922, and 1923. Views of the American press as to the effectiveness of the Administration's cotton program are given on page 13.

Processing-Tax

After citing the attempt of the Roosevelt Administration to increase the income of the underprivileged Southern farmers, the writer turns to a discussion of the processing-tax, which the "farmers are coming more and more to look on as their tariff."

"They would be glad to give up their processing-tax if the industries of the United States would give up their tariff," he declares; "but in view of the fact that the tariff has been the most substantial single item in destroying the foreign market for the product of some 50,000,000 acres of farm land, farmers naturally wish to utilize the processing-tax to enable them to adjust their production to meet the changed world situation."

"Strangely enough," Secretary Wallace concludes, "the same pioneer prejudice which tends to destroy the foreign market for American cotton is also strenuously against the use of the centralizing power of Government to enable the farmers of the United States to adjust their cotton acreage to the resulting loss in exports.

"Typical so-called 100 per cent. Americanism, therefore, tends to insist that American farmers shall produce to the limit for a market that doesn't exist. Such a procedure, of course, would mean a return to five-cent cotton, forty-cent wheat and two-dollar hogs. American farmers will not stand for this."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Miriam Hopkins, wistful, blonde, Georgia-born siren of stage and screen, star of the new color-film, "Becky Sharp," finds herself veering toward domesticity despite lifelong loathing of it. Once abhorring routine breakfast at nine, dinner at seven, she now lives (between pictures in Hollywood) like a modern chatelaine in her magnificently-decorated home in New York's quaint Sutton Place with her adopted son, Michael, who is three and a half.

RKO-Radio

Miss Hopkins probably owes her dramatic career to a broken ankle, which prevented her from making a South American tour as a ballet-dancer. Recovered, she played in the "Music Box Revue," then straight drama. "I refuse to be photographed without the proper make-up," she told an astonished reporter, who thought she was, of all things, camera-shy.

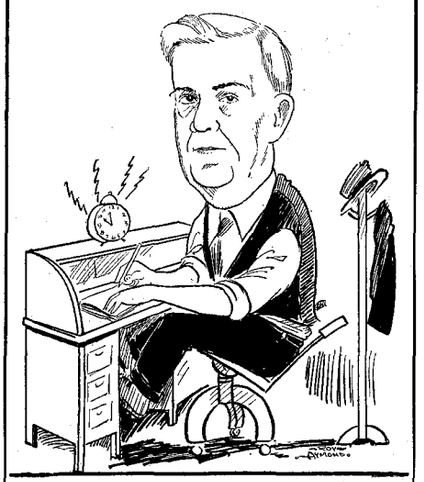
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, the new Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police (and head of New Scotland Yard), graying, jovial, fifty-nine, is unlike most Englishmen, because he often wears a white starched collar and bow tie; like most Englishmen, because he loves his flowers and garden-patch. Once, pushing back an unruly forelock, he confessed a secret ambition to be mistaken for his gardener. He retired this year as Governor of New South Wales. Sir Philip joined the Royal Artillery in 1895, won the Queen's Medal, with five clasps, in the Boer War; the D.S.O., was mentioned six times in dispatches while serving under Lord Trenchard (whom he succeeds as police head) in the Royal Air Force during the World War.

Wide World

Miss Hilda Burke, lovely lyric-dramatic soprano of Baltimore, is the thirteenth new singer—eighth American — (including artists returning after absences) signed to appear next season by Edward Johnson, new General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera of New York. Her repertoire embracing difficult Wagnerian rôles, this Dixie warbler has sung with the Chicago Civic Opera, the Ravinia Opera, the DeFoe and Philadelphia Civic Companies; her début she made at Baltimore, in 1924, as *Santuzza,* in "Cavalleria Rusticana." For the last two seasons she has been with the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Columnists

As They See Themselves

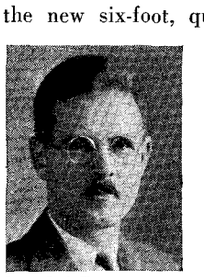

Drawn by Roy Aymond

W. P. Ball—Primarily, the sense of humor; then, the necessary stock of words to clothe the standard seven basic jokes in a way that no competitor can make good the charge of plagiarism, agreeable associates together with encouragement of The Literary Digest through occasional reproduction of samples of his work, are about all that I can recall, offhand, to be necessary for one to qualify as a columnist.

My Irish ancestry, my years of newspaper experience, my matchless associates, have all contributed their respective shares to develop whatever success I have achieved in making "The Passing Show" column of the New Orleans *States* readable and interesting as its lamented creator, the late Joseph C. Aby, designed it to be.

Twice married (not simultaneously), two sons, and two grandchildren, about whom my space-allotment is too limited to recount how wonderful they are.

Prof. Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., is the new six-foot, quiet, unassuming, bespectacled President of Robert College and of the American College for Girls at Istanbul, Turkey.


Orren Jack Turner photograph

Only thirty-five, a graduate of Princeton, '21, he has been an assistant professor in that University's history department since 1930. For several years, he taught at the American University of Beirut, Syria, studied two years in Turkey.

Professor Wright speaks Turkish and Arabic, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and likes to voyage on Mediterranean tramp-steamers.

Nelson T. Johnson, raised from United States Minister to China to the newly-created ambassadorship, is sandy-haired, florid-faced, likes to tell American jokes to Chinese friends in their own language—an almost impossible feat which often leaves hearers dumfounded and poker-faced. He grew up with the Indians of Oklahoma, the son of a pioneer newspaper editor of Newkirk. An education begun in an abandoned saloon was completed at George Washington University. China first saw him, in 1907, as a student-interpreter; since then he has been there or in Washington as a high officer of the State Department.

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John E. Otterson, who has just been elected President of Paramount Pictures, Inc., altho not well known to movie fans, is admired by filmmen for his work in connection with the perfection of sound-recording. Mr. Otterson was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, in 1904, took his M. S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and remained in the naval service until 1915, when he resigned as a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant. It was while he was President of the Electrical Research Products, Inc., that his work on motion-picture sound-recording was done.

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What's the Name, Please?

"G Men"—a name, which originated in the underworld within the last two or three years, for Special Agents of the Department of Justice, Division of Investigation, meaning "Government Men"; later, the name was picked up and used in the movies and the newspapers. "G Men" have also been called "Feds," "Dee Jay," and "Whiskers" (*Uncle Sam's* agents).

* * *

Croissant—at George Washington Univ.—for telephonic clarity, *croy-sant'* (rimes with *boy pant*).

Hieronymus—at Univ. of Illinois—as spelled: *hi"er-on'y-mus.*

Uren—at Univ. of California—"pronounced like *you-wren'.*"

Wauchope—at Univ. of So. Carolina—not Indian, but Scotch; as if spelled *walk'op.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 23: As of June 15, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Coordinator of Transportation—In view of the President's message requesting extension of the Office of Coordinator of the Railroads for another year, the Senate has passed the Wheeler resolution (S.J. Res. 112) and the House Interstate Commerce Committee has acted favorably on the Crosser resolution (H.J. Res. 319).

These resolutions would continue Title I of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, which sets up the Office of the Coordinator, for one year. The Wheeler resolution includes a provision also for an assessment on carriers of $2 for every mile operated by them.

* * *

Extension of NRA—The House substitute for the text of the Clark resolution (S.J. Res. 113) carrying out a skeletonized NRA following the Supreme Court decision reads as follows:

"Resolved, That section 2(c) of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act is amended by striking out 'at the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act' and inserting in lieu thereof 'on April 1, 1936.'

"Sec. 2. All the provisions of Title I of such Act delegating power to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for the enforcement of such codes are hereby repealed."

To this the Senate added the following:

"Provided, That the exemption provided in section 5 of such Title shall extend only to agreements and action thereunder (1) putting into effect the requirements of section 7(a), including minimum wages, maximum hours, and prohibition of child labor; and (2) prohibiting unfair competitive practises which offend against existing law, including the antitrust laws, or which constitute unfair methods of competition under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended."

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Anti-Smuggling Act—A bill (H.R. 7980) designed to strengthen enforcement of laws against smuggling, which was introduced by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, was passed by the House on June 11. It is aimed particularly at rum smugglers.

The bill, as explained by the House Ways and Means Committee in its report to the House, provides, among other things:

"1. For the establishment of customs-enforcement areas in areas adjacent to but outside the 12-mile limit in which smuggling vessels are actually present. Through the establishment of these areas the necessary flexible, administrative control over the enforcement of the antismuggling provisions of the bill can be exercised;

"2. For the search and, where justified, the seizure and forfeiture of vessels engaged in the smuggling trade and hovering off the coast of the United States;

"3. For the enforcement of the revenue laws against foreign vessels within the limits authorized by existing treaties with foreign governments, there being at present a gap between our customs control and treaty limits;

"4. For the prohibition of smuggling offenses by our nationals and vessels against the revenue laws of foreign countries, so as to lay the basis for reciprocal legislation by other countries;

"5. For the general increase of fines and penalties relative to smuggling and for the penalizing of acts particularly indicative of smuggling activity but not covered by existing laws. This feature of the bill is designed to check smuggling by making it unprofitable;

"6. For effective administrative control over boats of less than 500 net tons which are the boats used for illicit importation from foreign countries and for similar control over small contact boats which bring the contraband from hovering vessels."

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4 Committee Referred To	5 Committee Amendments	6 Date Rep't'd To House	7 House Floor Amendments	8 Final Action	9 Committee Referred To	10 Committee Amendments	11 Date Rep't'd To Senate	12 Senate Floor Amendments	13 Final Action	14 Conference Rep't Approved	15 President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS						Passed					Passed		Veto
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	5-7	(18)	5-22
Pittman	S2920	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-7	
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-1	
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-10	
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	5-24	....	....
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Ludlow	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	5-31	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE						Passed							
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed	S-5-21	
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT						Passed					Passed	S-5-23	
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Mead	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	5-28	....	....
Copeland													
HOLDING CO'S.	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Rayburn	S2796	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(a)	6-11	....	....
Wheeler													
AAA AMEND.	HR8052	Agri.	(19)	5-15	(22)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jones	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	(21)	....	....	....
Smith													
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Dozey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION						Passed					Passed		
Clark	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	5-14	(b)	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(18)	(18)	....	....	....	....
McSwain						Passed							
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jones													
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(18)	....	....	....
BANKING	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(22)	....	....	....	....	....
Steagall													
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD	HR7978	Labor	None	5-20	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Connery													
Wagner	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(22)	....	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....
COMMODITY EXCHANGE						Passed							
Jones	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT													
Huddleston													
Bus, Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crosser													
Coordinator	HJRes319	I.C.	(c)	6-12	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler											Passed		
Bus, Truck	SI629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	....	....

(a) The Senate amended the Holding Company Bill to require the dissolution of all utility holding companies which are pyramided above the first holding company, revised the portion relating to the naming of receivers and the portion on control of stock purchases, extended the provisions of the measure to corporations receiving part of their income from gas utility sales, and limited the participation of bankers as officers in holding companies.

(b) The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the NRA resolution, adding another of its own. (See first column on this page.)

(c) The House Interstate Commerce Committee removed the provision for assessing carriers under the Coordinator resolution.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Broadway Repartee. — "Let's go to the movies."

"Let's don't! I've seen all the Roosevelts."—*New York Daily Mirror.*

Pleasant Thoughts. — WIFE — "Isn't it wonderful how the waves keep rolling in, darling?"

HUSBAND—"Yes, they remind me of the household bills at home, dear."—*Hudson Star.*

Head of the Firm.—"Is that Peabody, Finchley, Longworth, and Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, this is Peabody, Finchley, Longworth, and Fitzgerald."

"I want to speak to Mr. Smith."—*Moncton Transcript.*

Desperate Effort.—"Where's the cashier?"

"Gone to the races."

"Gone to the races in business hours?"

"Yes, sir, it's his last chance of making the books balance."—*Nebelspalter.*

Cross-Talk.—Two ladies were sitting at an open window.

One was listening to a church choir practising across the way.

The other was listening to the noise of the crickets.

The first one said, "How loudly they sing to-night!"

And the other one said, "Yes, and they tell me they do it with their hind legs."—*Atchison Globe.*

Expiration.—Editor of a Missouri weekly paper carried this notice:

"Attention subscribers. When your subscription expires come in and renew promptly if you want me to give you a good boost toward the golden gate when you expire."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Back Chat.—"I 'aven't 'ad a bite for days," said a tramp to the landlady of the "George and Dragon." "D'yer think you could spare me one?"

"Certainly not," replied the landlady.

"Thank yer," said the tramp, and slouched off; but a few minutes later he was back.

"What d'yer want now?" asked the landlady.

"Could I 'ave a few words with George?" queried the tramp.—*The Pas Northern Mail.*

Ages?—The telegraph-editor of a Denver newspaper complained to a country correspondent who omitted names in his stories. He wrote the man that if he neglected this essential detail in his next yarn he would be discharged.

A few days later the editor got this dispatch:

"Como, Colorado, June 8—A severe storm passed over this section this afternoon and lightning struck a barbed-wire fence on the ranch of Henry Wilson, killing three cows—their names being Jessie, Bossie, and Buttercup."—*Kansas City Star.*

Willin' to Help Out.—"Good gracious! What have I done now?" gasped the young man, collapsing heavily on the car-seat.

"What's the matter, mon?" asked a startled Scotsman in the corner.

"Why, I've accidentally pulled the communication-cord while searching in my luggage," the other explained. "What shall I do? I'll be fined five pounds."

The Scot looked thoughtful.

"Don't worry, laddie, don't worry," he said calmly. "Just gi'e me three pound and I'll throw a fit."—*Answers (London).*

Slips That Pass In the Night

Bargain.—Leaving Mexico selling out baby-grand piano beautiful living room set. —*Mexican paper.*

Adding Zest.—Before plucking your eyebrows, apply cold cream, rub it in well and let it stay on for 15 or 20 minutes. This makes the hair much less painless to pluck. —*Detroit paper.*

And in the Gold Rush of '49?—Capt. John Brimmer, an ancester of Dix, was on the Mayflower and fought in the Revolutionary War.—*San Francisco paper.*

Something They Ate.—Members of the Junior team are unsettled to-night and Friday; slightly warmer Friday and in northwest portion to-night.—*Fayetteville (Ark.) paper.*

Serious? That's Colossal!—
CHILD SWALLOWS
STEEPLE, SERIOUS
—*Head-line in Wheeling (W. Va.) paper.*

Science Curse.—Detached here last summer, ——— specialized in the teaching of curses for naval science juniors.—*Seattle paper.*

He'll Go Far.—
SWAPS—EXCHANGES
WILL EXCHANGE scholarship in local business college for good used car.—*Advertisement in Miami paper.*

With All Voices Joining In.—In the morning the pastor will preach on "Three Philosophes of Life," and Mrs. ——— will sing "The Lord Knows Why."—*Denton (Texas) paper.*

Allez-Oop!—The bride's mother was gowned in veil arranged in cap of old duchess lace fastened with real orange blossoms. She carried white sweet peas old blue lace and the bridegroom's mother in flowered chiffon.—*Springfield (Mass.) paper.*

That's Putting Your Finger on It, Boys. —It is believed Miss ——— will recover. The police have two theories. One is that both crimes were the work of the same person. The other is that the cases are not connected.—*Chicago paper.*

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